حكذا من الأصل

WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, scattered ... Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Wednesday, scat... showers. LONDON: Tuesday, colder with ... Temp. 12-6 (54-46). Wednesday, similar. ...: Very rough. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. ...13 (61-55). NEW YORK: Tuesday, clear. ...13 (52-57).

...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

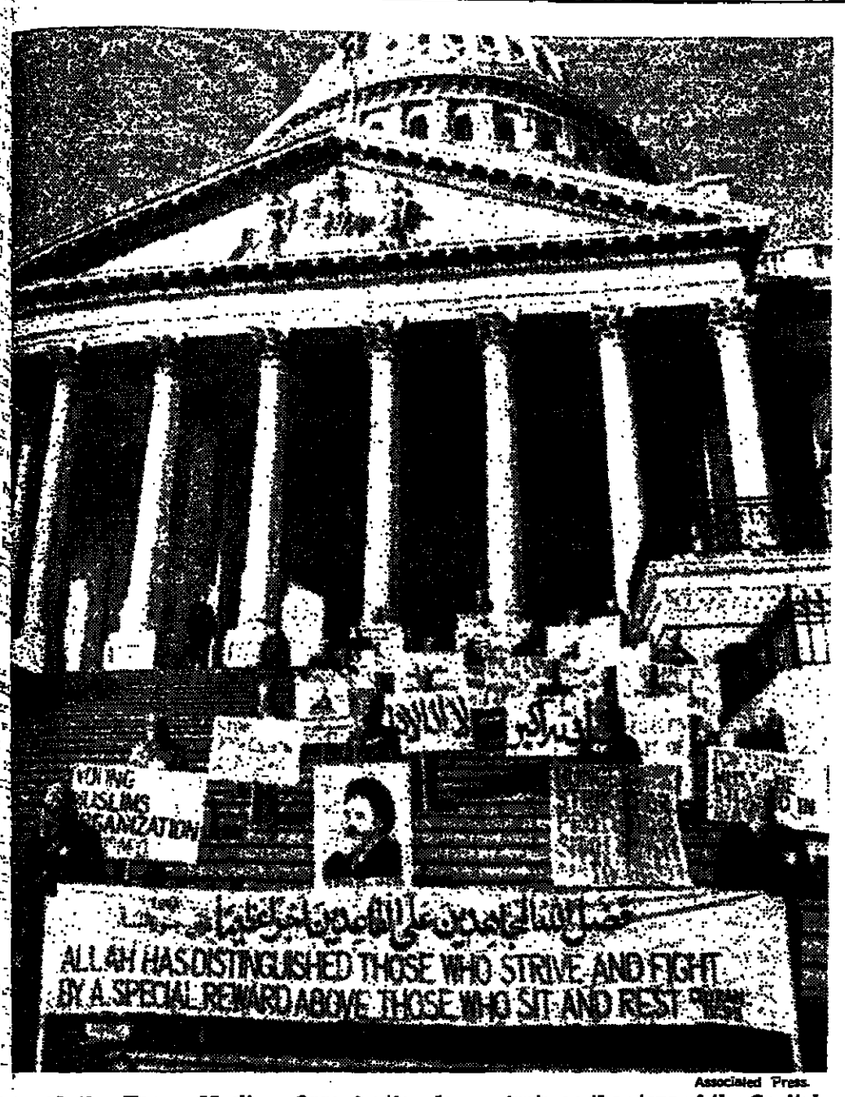
INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£L. 2.25
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
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Israel	I.£ 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D.

29,477 PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1977 Established 1887



Associated Press.

...rs of the Young Muslims Organization demonstrate on the steps of the Capitol ...hington yesterday against the visit by Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, the Shah of Iran.

Supporters, Critics Mobilize

...S. Demonstrators Ready for Shah

...y Paul Valentine

...INGTON, Nov. 14 (WP). ...nds of dollars from Ira... U.S. businessmen have ...red into a huge show of ...pport planned for the ... Iran to offset protest ...ations by militant Ira... ...idents when the Shah ...ere tomorrow for a state ...

...han 400 Iranian armed ...rsonnel undergoing rou... ...ming at Lackland Air ...Base in San Antonio, ...re scheduled to be flown ... help swell a crowd ex... ...o be in the thousands. ...earned.

...nators for large Assyrian, ...n and other Iranian-...thnic groups in Chicago ...s Angeles acknowledged ...vate business money is ...ntributed to help pay for ...ares and hotel accommo... ...d anti-Shah forces are working feverishly to neutralise and discredit each other with competing mass shows of strength in what could be the biggest street demonstrations here since the days of the Vietnam anti-war movement.

Police, Secret Service and other law-enforcement agencies are girding for two days of demonstrations with elaborate plans to keep the rival groups separated and well removed from the Shah and his entourage during the visit.

Authorities say they expect between 5,000 to 9,000 demonstrators from each faction.

In the blitz of accusations and counteraccusations, leaders of the pro-Shah groups contend that the Iranian students are Communist-dominated.

Iranian government sources allege that Cuban intelligence organizations have financed and trained underground revolutionary groups in Iran. Numerous Cuban-made weapons have also been seized in Iran, according to the government sources.

Student association leaders deny the charges, contending that their organization is ideologically unaligned and merely opposed to the Shah's regime, which they consider repressive.

"The individual members are a mixture of Moslems, socialists, democrats, Marxists, but the organization is united only in its opposition to the Shah," said a member who, like most others, asked to remain anonymous.

Many militants say they fear reprisals by Savak, the Iranian secret police, if they are identified.

The pro-Shah demonstrations are being coordinated primarily by the Chicago-based Assyrian-American Civic Association and the Kach Nazar Armenian Organization of Los Angeles.

Testifying at Pretoria Inquest

Police Admit Holding Biko Nude, Shackled

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, Nov. 14 (NYT).—South African policemen denied under oath today that they assaulted Stephen Biko but acknowledged that they forced the black leader to spend 19 days naked in a cell before moving him to an office where they interrogated him around the clock and kept him handcuffed and in leg irons almost continuously for 50 hours.

The police testimoney evoked whistles and gasps from black spectators who crowded into a converted synagogue in this capital for an inquest hearing that revealed more about the procedures of the security police than it did about the manner in which the country's foremost young black leader died.

Under cross-examination by a lawyer for the Biko family, a police witness insisted that the only violence during the black leader's 26-day stretch of detention occurred when he threw a chair at one of his interrogators. That incident, the witness said, ignited a melee in which Mr. Biko might have struck his head against a wall.

However, the reliability of the police account was put in doubt when testimony revealed that Maj. Harold Snyman, who was in charge of Mr. Biko's interrogation, later submitted—in a period of five weeks—three sworn accounts of the questioning and mentioned the possible blow to the black leader's head only in the last report. He cited the possibility only after a senior police officer had shown him an autopsy photograph revealing a scarred abrasion on Mr. Biko's forehead, it was testified.

An autopsy report released as the inquest opened showed that the black leader's brain was damaged in several areas and said that the "severe traumatic brain contusions" found by the pathologists, including one bruise on the left forehead that was nearly four inches square, were incurred at least three and no more than 15 days before his death on Sept. 12.

The report, a unanimous submission by a state pathologist and two independent forensic experts, one representing the Biko family, said that the injuries had caused a failure of blood circulation, leading to kidney failure. It also detailed a mass of minor burns, bruises and abrasions on at least 25 different parts of the body, and it estimated that they were caused in a period of from 12 hours to 8 days before death.

The inquest was ordered after legal authorities ruled that evidence provided no grounds for a criminal prosecution.

The hearing had all the atmosphere of a trial.

Inevitably, given Mr. Biko's stature in the black community and the government's recent crackdown on black dissent, it was also a political event.

Mr. Biko's widow, his mother and other members of the family sat impassively through the four-hour session. But associates of the dead founder of the "black consciousness" movement gave vivid demonstrations of their feelings.

Before the hearing began, Winnie Kgware, the first president of the Black People's convention, a group founded by Mr. Biko and banned in last month's crackdown, strode along an aisle, waving a portrait of the black leader ringed with purple flowers and shouting "Senzenina"—meaning, "What have we done?" About 100 blacks responded by giving a clenched-fist salute, symbol of the black liberation movement.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Troops Replace Them

32,000 Firemen Go On Strike in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Britain's 32,000 firemen struck for higher wages today, leaving only 9,000 hastily trained soldiers and a fleet of obsolete trucks to fight fires across the country.

By early this evening, however, the makeshift defenses appeared to be holding, in part because of increased vigilance by private citizens. Some homeowners filled buckets with water and ran garden hoses into their living room as a precautionary measure. The Home Office reported "a reduced frequency of emergency calls" and said that no major fires had been reported, although a soldier reportedly suffered severe burns.

"So far, so good," a government spokesman said. The principal problem appeared to be a doubling of false alarms in London.

Britain has been plagued by strikes and slowdowns for the last six months. Among those protesting low pay have been airline mechanics, elevator maintenance men, power workers, machine tool makers, ferry boat crews and bakers. Tonight, the tax collectors threatened a walkout.

But the firemen's strike, which was described as unprecedented by labor union leaders, has caused more official consternation than any of the others. Mervyn Rees, the home secretary, said last night on television that "the grave consequences of this strike cannot be measured." Another minister privately called it "the gravest danger to face this country since the end of the war."

Many Britons fear that old people will be trapped in their houses or apartments and that children will be killed in schools. Nonetheless, the firemen have said that they are ready for a long struggle and the most optimistic observers foresee no settlement for at least a week.

Like much of the British work force, the firemen have seen their standard of living eroded by governmental wage restraints. A fireman with a wife and two children earns £47 ($84) a week in take-home pay after two years' service. The strikers are demanding an increase, which would bring their weekly pay to £56.50—the national average for adult males—plus another £5 a week to compensate them for their special skills and exposure to danger.

"It's tragic," said a fireman at Whitechapel fire station near Pudding Lane, where the Great Fire of London broke out in 1666. "No one wants it. But there you are. I can't pay my mortgage on promises, can I? It's bad if you can't go out for a beer without wondering whether it means the kids go without pocket money."

The government, struggling to control inflation by limiting wage increases to an average of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

Striking firemen picket outside of the Lambeth fire station yesterday in London.

Paris Traffic Snarled By Driving Teachers

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Driving instructors slowed down to 20 kilometers an hour and caused huge traffic jams on highways around Paris today to protest government wage restrictions.

They said that although prices rose by 61 per cent between 1972 and last year their wages increased by only 44 per cent during the same period.

Shah Leaves France

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Shah and Empress Farah left Paris for Washington aboard a private imperial Boeing 707 following a 24-hour stop-over in the French capital.

The Shah is staying overnight in Williamsburg, Va., before arriving in Washington tomorrow to begin his talks with President Carter. On Wednesday, after a final round of discussions with the President, he will leave for France.

Italian Protest March

TERNI, Italy, Nov. 14 (UPI).—About 100 Iranian students today started a two-day march from Terni to Rome to protest the policies of the Shah and demand release of what they said were 100,000 political prisoners in their home country.

In a statement issued at the start of the march, the students said they were trying to focus public opinion "on the Iranian people's struggle against the suffocation of liberty by the regime of the Shah. . ."

UN Aides Block Attempt by Thais To Expel Vietnam Refugee Boats

BANGKOK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—United Nations officials today prevented a move to push more than 100 Vietnamese refugees out to sea under the guns of a Thai Navy patrol boat, but they said that the crisis had only been temporarily averted.

The UN aides intervened as the gunboat closed in on three fishing vessels carrying 107 refugees and prepared to drive them away from their anchorage at the seaside Laem Sing refugee camp in Chanthaburi Province, 180 miles southeast of Bangkok on the Gulf of Thailand.

The officials said that provincial Gov. Boonchuey Srisaralam was acting on instructions from Bangkok in ordering the boats to leave. But he later agreed to a temporary postponement for about a week.

U.S., French and Australian officials arrived at Laem Sing last night to speed up resettlement processing of the more than 1,000 refugees at the camp.

A least 590 of the camp occupants are in danger of eviction because they arrived after a government-imposed deadline of Sept. 15, after which newly arriving boat people are treated as illegal immigrants, not refugees.

"How much is pressure tactics we don't know," a senior UN official said. "But we can't be blasé about it, even if it is psychological pressure without any intention of carrying it through."

Before Geneva Parley

U.S. May Seek Israel-Arab Meeting

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Carter administration is considering asking the foreign ministers of Israel and the Arab states to meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Europe early next month in an effort to overcome whatever obstacles may yet remain to convening a Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Administration officials said yesterday that the matter was under study but that no decision had been made on whether to ask the Middle East ministers to meet separately with Mr. Vance, who is to be in Brussels early next month for a regular North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting. The venue of the proposed meetings was not disclosed, but it would be neither Geneva nor Brussels.

Much depends on the outcome of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting now going on in Tunis, officials said, as well as the willingness of the parties to repeat the procedures that Mr. Vance carried out with them in New York and Washington in late September and early last month at the start of the UN General Assembly session.

As the result of the New York and Washington meetings, the United States and Israel agreed on a working paper to govern the Geneva conference, which Mr. Vance still hopes can be convened before Christmas.

Unified Arab Delegation

That paper calls for the Egyptians, Syrians, Jordanians and Lebanese to be represented at Geneva in a unified Arab delegation that would also include Palestinians.

There would be working groups to deal with substantive issues. The working groups would be geographic, such as Egypt-Israel, to negotiate peace treaties, and multilateral, including Palestinians, to discuss questions such as the future of the West Bank, and refugee matters.

The document was discussed with the Arabs in New York and since early last month the Americans have been waiting for a definitive Arab response.

The main questions have been which Palestinians would take part in Geneva and differences raised by Syria over the working groups, with Syria opposed to the Arab states dealing separately with Israel.

So far, the mood in the administration has been lifted by developments of the last 48 hours. In particular, officials seemed encouraged by the public statements by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt who has urged an immediate convening of the Geneva conference and who Saturday suggested that, to overcome the representation issue, the Palestinians could be represented by U.S. professors of Palestinian origin.

Newsmen were advised yesterday by knowledgeable sources not to scoff at Mr. Sadat's suggestion about the professors, indicating that the matter has been discussed with high U.S. officials.

Some officials also were encouraged by the statement attrib-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Palestinians Said to Hold Fire

Israelis, Lebanese Rightists Shell Foe in the Border Area

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Israeli and Christian rightist gunners shelled Palestinian and leftist positions in southeast Lebanon today as diplomatic contacts were continued here in the capital in an effort to defuse the crisis along the border with Israel.

Reports from the south said that at least two persons were killed and seven wounded in guerrilla-leftist areas by the shelling, which began yesterday afternoon and lasted until 4 a.m.

The reports said that the guerrillas and leftists did not return the fire, although in the past a shelling attack has usually provoked retaliation.

Since Wednesday's Israeli air strike against the Tyre area, the Palestinians and their leftist allies reportedly have been under pressure from Syria not to do anything that would provide Israel with an excuse for escalating military action.

Israeli Warning Noted

Newspapers here gave prominent play to reports from Tel Aviv of an Israeli warning of further strong and immediate retaliation if rocket attacks on Israel from Lebanese territory continued.

Guerrilla and leftist positions were hit in the southeast areas of Hasbaya, Ain Qenia, Chouaiya, Rashaya al-Foukhar, Ebel essaqi, Khiam, the ancient Crusader castle of Château Beaufort and the outskirts of Nabatiyet, the reports from the south said.

All efforts to restore calm to the border area, where Christian rightist Lebanese aided by Israel have been fighting the guerrillas and leftists since last year, have so far ended in failure.

The crucial issue has been the extent and timetable for Palestinian withdrawals from the south. The guerrillas insist on limited pullbacks, but the Israelis and rightists demand that the Palestinians pull back north of the Litani River.

Is Target

...ter Backs Bill Intended ... Cut Unemployment to 4%

...INGTON, Nov. 14 (AP). ...nt Carter today sup... a bill that would try to ...employment to a rate of ...t by 1983.

...s an ambitious objective ... that may prove very ... to achieve, but setting ...s high challenges us to ...best," Mr. Carter said in ...ment.

...administration's support ... full employment and ...growth act of 1977, the ...rey-Hawkins bill, culmi... ...negotiations that began in ... a policy aimed at reduc... ...employment. The legisla... tion is named after Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., its original sponsors.

The bill, according to Mr. Carter's statement, commits the government to achieving full employment while remaining committed to achieving "reasonable price stability."

The 4-per-cent unemployment rate amounts to 3 per cent for all adults in the work force. The rate last month was 7 per cent.

Administration officials emphasized that the legislation would give Mr. Carter flexibility in meeting economic goals.

"The bill does not authorize any new programs or add any money to the budget," an official said.

The official said the legislation "provides substantial flexibility to both Congress and the President to adapt to changing circumstances and doesn't put anybody in a straitjacket."

Officials also said that more than four months of negotiations between the White House and congressional sponsors of full employment legislation had been necessary because "we attempted to negotiate sentence-by-sentence and paragraph-by-paragraph specific language the President could endorse."

The bill would also:

- Establish a framework for economic policy decisions, with the administration sending to Congress its goals for employment, production and income over a five-year period.
- Recognize that "special government efforts" are needed to fight high unemployment "but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

System Was Kept Under Wraps by Military

Laser Pioneer Wins 18-Year Battle for Patent, Recognition

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Throughout his 18-year battle to win a patent for inventing the laser, Gordon Gould says, he did not become bitter, even when the military classified his work and seized his notes.

Now Mr. Gould, vice-president of a small optical fiber firm in Gaithersburg, Md., has prevailed in a legal struggle and has been granted a patent recognizing him as the developer of the system that uses solid material, such as a ruby, to generate the laser beam. This type of laser represents about one-third of the high-intensity light devices now in use.

Laser sales currently are at an estimated $1 billion a year and are projected at $5 billion by 1984. The devices are used for many purposes, including delicate surgery, transmission of photographs, metal cutting, measurement taking, communications relays and military applications.

"It looks like I'll have something to retire on," Mr. Gould said Friday.

Recognized in Canada

Mr. Gould's representatives began negotiating license fees with makers of the machines after receiving the patent last month. Mr. Gould also has patents pending on lasers that use gas instead of solids, and on several applications of the laser. At least one of these has been recognized in Canada, although not yet in the United States.

Basically, lasers are devices that amplify light into a powerful straight beam which can be focused to a fine point to generate heat or extreme light intensity with great delicacy.

Mr. Gould's struggle dates to 1959, when he tried to interest the military in the invention.

The military saw the potential for a "death ray" and classified Mr. Gould's work and his patent application as secret. Mr. Gould had attended some leftist political meetings in the 1940s, however, and he flunked the FBI's security check.

For 3 Years

That prompted authorities to confiscate his notebooks—they were held for three years—and to prevent military experts working to develop his machine from discussing their work with Mr. Gould.

The announcement of his patent has shaken the laser industry, which faces the possibility of new license fees and royalty payments.

Eugene Lang, head of the firm that is marketing Mr. Gould's patent rights, said he expects that, when all the patent issues are settled, Mr. Gould will have a claim on 90 per cent of the lasers manufactured or sold in the United States.

He indicated that the firm will ask for a percentage of the first selling price of the machines and will seek payment from users only if no agreement can be reached concerning lasers already sold. The matter of past royalties must be negotiated between Mr. Gould and the companies.

...l Alters Path ... Lufthansa Jets

...KFURT, Nov. 14 (AP).—...e approach of a purported ...deadline Wednesday for ...attacks on Lufthansa pas... ...jets, the West German ... has ordered its pilots to ...sive-evasion patterns as ...f sharply tightened security. ...ual safety restrictions on ...over housing, oil refineries ...other sensitive areas have ...ived since Friday to per... ...ndom changes in takeoff ...anding procedures at West ...an airports, the Flight Secu... ...Institute here said today. ...port spokesmen said they ... being bombarded with ...dome calls from angry resi... ...as Lufthansa jets approach ...ave airports from unpredict... ...directions, flying low or ...ing steeply over housing areas ...ary their climb and descent ...

FLACE YOUR CLASS... ...DE INTO YOUR SU...

...L SECRETARIAL

...TOP-CLASS EN... ...RILINGUAL ...

Portrayed as Disloyal in Crisis

S. African White Liberals Losing Strength

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 14 (NYT).—One night last week, someone painted "Vote Nazi!" in bold black letters on a wall alongside one of the busiest intersections on Jan Smuts Avenue, the boulevard connecting this city to its wealthy northern suburbs.

The slogan reflected the mood of anger and foreboding among white liberals as they prepare for the Nov. 30 general election.

A victory for the ruling National party was expected when the vote was called seven weeks ago, but now the margin is expected to be one of the widest in the country's history.

"You bet I'm voting 'Nat,'" said Douglas Glaister, a Johannesburg building superintendent who belongs to the English-speaking minority among whites. That minority group has traditionally opposed the Afrikaner-dominated National party, which has been in power for 29 years.

"This time," Mr. Glaister said, "I'm not in a mood to quibble."

According to recent surveys, Mr. Glaister is one of thousands of voters with reservations about the government's racial policies who have been persuaded that a vote for the opposition parties is "un-South African," as a minister put it, at a time when the country is under unprecedented pressure from the outside world.

Setbacks for Regime

The improvement in the National party's prospects has come about despite events that might have toppled governments elsewhere. A harsh blow was delivered early this month when the UN imposed a mandatory embargo on arms sales to South Africa, the first concerted action against a member state in the organization's 32-year history.

The embargo was the world body's answer to the crackdown three weeks ago in which the South African government banned almost the entire black protest movement, arrested 50 of its leaders and jailed the country's foremost black editor.

Since then, officials have confirmed press reports that Stephen Biko, the country's most popular young black leader, died of brain injuries Sept. 12 while in police custody. An inquest has begun to weigh allegations that he was beaten by police. The government claims that the injuries were accidental or self-inflicted.

The pattern is ominously familiar to the small minority of whites who have been working actively against the system of racial subordination. For years, they have been warning that the system could not be maintained without tightening repression, and that each turn of the screw would bring greater international isolation, until finally the country would be shunned by the entire world.

The liberals hope was that fulfillment of their forecasts would bring a shift in political attitudes, persuading many whites that a deal must be struck with the black majority while black leaders were still prepared to talk. Instead, the attitudes of many whites have hardened, bringing them into the National party's ranks.

'Undermining' Label

"I have a dark feeling that we've become irrelevant," said an organizer for the Progressive-Federal party, the standard-bearer for the liberal cause. "A dozen times a day, people tell me that they're not going to vote for a party that is 'undermining' the country."

[In 1974, the Progressives won 6 seats, the United party 41 and the National party 122 in Parliament's House of Assembly.]

On election platforms, the government has accused the Progressive party of "endangering" the country with its criticism, particularly its attacks on the roundup of black leaders. The government has maintained that the arrests were necessary to prevent militant blacks from fomenting a revolution.

By all indications, the vast majority of whites has accepted the government's explanation. "They should have done it a long time ago," said a normally non-political waitress. "Why should the whole country be thrown into turmoil by a few troublemakers?"

Among the more politically sophisticated, the crackdown is accepted with greater reluctance. Many who profess to dislike the country's strict security laws argue that the government was obliged to act against black leaders who, by demanding outright majority rule, were blocking the way to acceptance of the lesser concessions that the Cabinet has offered.

"We must be realistic," an Afrikaner doctor said. "So long as those fellows are around, nobody in the black community was going to accept anything less than majority rule. Perhaps now, leaders will come forward ready to accept that they're going to have to settle for less."

'Positive' Measures

At the time of the crackdown, the government promised "positive" measures to offset the arrests, but no major new development has been forthcoming. Instead, ministers have sought to make political capital out of the UN arms embargo, presenting it —as Prime Minister John Vorster did last week—as the work of "militants, Communists and fellow travelers" who want to make the country a satrapy of the Communist bloc.

At the same time, the pressures from Western countries, particularly the United States, have been presented as demands that the "birthright" of whites be surrendered forthwith to the blacks.

The Rand Daily Mail, the principal voice of white liberalism, has described the government's tactics as "a tragic, suicidal folly" that will destroy the middle ground on which whites and blacks could meet. But the effectiveness of the tactics is not questioned.

Rightist Unit In Paris Says 2 Arabs Held

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—An extreme rightist group today claimed to have kidnapped two Algerian immigrants in France as a reprisal for the abduction of two French workers in Mauritania last month.

A man claiming to represent the Charles Martel group told the French News Agency that the Algerians were seized last night in a Paris suburb and would suffer the same fate as the abducted Frenchmen.

"They will either be freed or executed," said the caller, whose group claimed responsibility for bombing the Algerian Consulate here and a provincial office of the Algerian national airline, Air Algerie, in February of last year.

The police said they were investigating the claim but had no reports of Algerians being abducted.

France has accused the Algerian-backed Polisario movement of kidnapping the two Frenchmen in a raid against a railroad line last month, as well as abducting six other French nationals in an attack on the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate in May.

The Polisario, based in the Algerian border town of Tindouf, is trying to wrest control of the western Sahara from Morocco and Mauritania.

UN Asked to Bar Oil for Pretoria

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Demands for new punitive measures against South Africa were made today at the opening of a General Assembly debate on the white-ruled republic's apartheid policy.

African diplomats said members of the Third World's majority in the UN were preparing 10 draft resolutions for submission during the debate, which began 10 days after the Security Council imposed a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa.

Joseph Garba, Nigeria's external affairs commissioner, opened the debate with a call for a halt to oil shipments to South Africa. He said all 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including his own country, had already advocated such a boycott.

THE PERFUME OF PARIS

Liz

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United Press International.

Mrs. Alice Biko (left), the mother of late black leader Steve Biko, and his widow, Ntsiki, arrive yesterday for the inquest in Pretoria into his prison-cell death.

Police Admit Holding Biko Nude, in Irons

(Continued from Page 1)

Later, outside the courtroom, they sang nationalist songs.

From the outset, the hearing was marked by sharp exchanges between policemen who testified and Sydney Kentridge, a prominent liberal who is an eminent lawyer. Mr. Kentridge, leading a team of three attorneys appointed by the Bikos, enlivened the session with sardonic questioning, provoking unspoken but manifest hostility from the witnesses.

During a 90-minute interrogation of Maj. Snyman, which was unfinished as the hearing recessed for the night, Mr. Kentridge repeatedly accused the witness of evading questions. He won murmurs of approval from blacks in the courtroom as he pressed for explanations of the harsh treatment accorded Mr. Biko, who was being held in indefinite detention without trial.

One exchange centered on the black leader's enforced nakedness during his detention at the Walmer Road police station in Port Elizabeth, where he was taken after his arrest Aug. 18.

Maj. Snyman said that it had been routine to deprive political detainees of clothes in recent years, in an attempt to keep them from committing suicide with garments plaited into ropes. Altogether, 45 detainees have died in the last 14 years, many of them allegedly suicides.

It was Maj. Snyman who testified that the 30-year-old black leader began a fierce wrestling match by hurling a chair at him on Sept. 6, during an interrogation session, and after that the prisoner "fell with his head against a wall."

The security officer said that when Mr. Biko was brought to the major's office six days before his death, he was in an aggressive mood. Nevertheless, the witness said, the handcuffs and leg irons were removed.

"Suddenly a wild look came into his eyes. He got up and threw a chair at me and then wildly threw punches at me and others in the room," Maj. Snyman said.

He went on: "Biko seemed beside himself with fury and several policemen wrestled with him and tables and chairs were bumped against the walls. We got the handcuffs on him and the leg irons, which were wound round the bars of the door."

In an affidavit read in court, the major also said: "After some furious wrestling, Biko fell with his head against a wall."

Carter Backs Bill Intended To Cut Unemployment to 4%

(Continued from Page 1)

that primary emphasis should be placed on expanding job opportunities in the private sector."

- *Recognize that monetary and* fiscal policies, rather than government control of private production, wages and prices, must be used to achieve full employment and price stability.

Unemployment has shown little fluctuation in recent months and little response to government programs. An earlier version of the bill was much more controversial because it mandated specific government programs to attain the lower unemployment goal.

Mr. Carter said last year during the presidential campaign that he supported the bill's concept. His comments were frequently vague, although he is on record as supporting an earlier version of the bill.

This endorsement occurred in his recommendations to the Democratic Platform Committee in June, last year. It also appears in the list of campaign promises compiled by the White House staff early this year.

However, Mr. Carter repeatedly had expressed misgivings about any program that gave primary emphasis to government jobs instead of private employment for the chronically jobless.

Objections by Carter administration officials led to the compromise bill that was stripped of mandatory spending programs.

Although the compromise legislation offers no specific programs to provide jobs, it makes some important changes in the way the government plans economic policies.

It recommends that the President consider several programs for fighting unemployment, including public works projects and revenue sharing. It also recommends that he consider regional policies to reduce unemployment among specific groups or within depressed areas; youth employment programs; job training and counseling, and "reservoir" jobs.

"Reservoir" jobs were described as public service jobs created only after an official finding that all other means of cutting unemployment are insufficient. They could only be created with separate authorization by the Congress.

The bill sets as a national goal "the fulfillment of the right of all Americans able, willing and seeking to work to full opportunities for useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation."

Bremen Train Crash Kills 1 and Hurts 16

BREMEN, West Germany, Nov. 14 (AP).—A passenger was killed and 16 others injured tonight when a commuter train rammed another from the side in this north German city, the police said.

Rescue teams freed casualties from wreckage after the crash on an inner city line connecting two district stations.

Purges Expected

Ousted Chief Reporte Executed in Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Nov. 14 (UPI).— Lt. Col. Atnafu Abate, vice-chairman of the ruling Military Council, has been executed for anti-revolutionary activities and further major purges were expected shortly, diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said today.

[Lt. Solomon Gesesse, 28, a member of the Military Council, was killed by counter-revolutionaries last night, Addis Ababa radio said today, according to Reuters.]

Gun battles have been erupting nightly between government and anti-government forces, these sources said. They described the situation in the capital as the worst for several months because of the nightly shootouts.

Ethiopia radio yesterday accused Col. Atnafu, 40, of a series of crimes against the state and added a "revolutionary step was taken against him."

The sources in Addis Ababa said that Col. Atnafu had been executed, apparently on the express instructions of the head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who saw Col. Atnafu as his chief rival for power.

A more extensive purge could follow, these sources said, noting the language of the radio broadcast.

Bitter Struggle

"A bitter struggle lies ahead," the radio said. "Imposters must be eliminated." The "military bourgeois class" must be "cleaned up with the revolutionary sword. Those who have to be wiped out are anti-people and anti-revolutionary forces."

Since Col. Mengistu emerged as leader of the revolution which overthrew the late Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, he has eliminated all opposition to his rule, including two heads of state, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom and Brig. Gen. Tefari Benti.

The official radio accused Col. Atnafu of a number of crimes, including putting the "Ethiopian people above [revolutionary] ology."

Col. Atnafu had also main ed contacts "with various mies of the revolution an pecially with [U.S.] Central ligence Agency agents" being toxicated with personal po adopting an "anti-revolutic stand" during the recently fourth congress of the Provis Military Council, the Dergue, refusing to believe that "soci would work in Ethiopia or where in Africa."

The execution was said to taken place Saturday.

Sources said that the o security situation in Addis A also continued to deteriorate nightly gun battles between ernment forces and the outl Ethiopian Peoples Revoluti party.

Thousands of persons have killed in these battles since start of the year, but the so said the situation was now than it has been for s months

New Cuban Un Seen in Ethiopi

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 —The State Department today that Cuba has increa troop commitment to Eth thus undermining effor resolve the territorial between Ethiopia and Som

Department spokesman ding Carter estimated that are 550 Cubans in Ethiopi from 100 to 150 a few weeks About 400 of the Cubans military personnel, he said.

Mr. Carter said that the U States has expressed concer Cuban authorities about C continuing military involve in Ethiopia and elsewher Africa. He estimated the cr Cuban troop presence in A at 20,000.

News Analysis

Somalia Rift a Major Setback to Kremlin

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (NYT).— Somalia's decision to expel Soviet advisers and break relations with Cuba is the culmination of a shifting pattern of alliances that has left Moscow with a precarious foothold in the strategic Horn of Africa. Not since Egypt's expulsion of Russian advisers in 1972 has the Soviet position in a key area of the Third World suffered such a dramatic setback.

The Russians had apparently hoped to weather the warfare between Somalia and Ethiopia, both beneficiaries of Soviet military aid. Moscow made frequent pleas for a halt in the fighting, and it reportedly cut down its supply of weaponry to Somalia in a vain effort to force the Mogadishu government to abandon its drive into the Ogaden region, which Somalia claims despite a century of Ethiopian occupation.

But the Soviet Union was caught in a worsening situation as its commitments to the Addis Ababa regime grew. As in other places at other times, the superpower discovered that even with large supplies of arms it could not purchase compliance with its wishes or effect control over events.

Pervasive Role

Somalia had been the first black African state to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Moscow. It is said to have received extensive Soviet military aid—tanks, MiG aircraft, small arms, training for its officers and the assistance of Soviet advisers who, according to reports from Mogadishu, were once so pervasive that they virtually ran the national security service.

In return, the Russians were allowed to maintain a large naval facility at Berbera. The Pentagon contended two years ago that the Russians stored and handled missiles at Berbera, which has serviced their large Indian Ocean fleet. The deep-water port, situated on the route between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, presumably would be denied to the Russians as a result of Somalia's renunciation of the friendship treaty.

Even though the number of Soviet military and civilian advisers had been reduced sharply before yesterday's decision, Somalia has been so thoroughly dependent on Soviet arms that as recently as two months ago diplomats in Mogadishu were expressing doubts that President Mohammed Siad Barre would consider a complete break, especially since his efforts to get arms from the West had failed, at least temporarily.

Mr. Siad Barre has tried for two years to move away from his exclusive dependence on the Soviet Union. In July, the United States, France and Britain said they were willing to provide defensive weapons, but the offer was withdrawn after Somali forces invaded the Ogaden.

When West German commandos were allowed to land in Mogadishu last month to free hostages held on a hijacked Lufthansa jetliner, reports circulated that the Bonn government had promised Somalia some form of aid in exchange for its cooperation. Money seemed more likely than weapons, however, since West Germany does not supply arms in crisis areas outside NATO territory.

Visit to Moscow

The Western refusal last summer probably undermined Mr. Siad Barre's maneuverability when he came to Moscow at the end of August, apparently in the hope of getting increased weaponry. Reports from Somalia indicated that Moscow had stopped replacing heavy equipment—tanks and planes—and was supplying only minimal amounts of small arms and ammunition. After his visit, Mr. Siad Barre's public remarks about the Soviet Union took on a more hostile tone.

"The continuation of the present all-out armed support to the Ethiopian regime by the Soviet Union," he said three weeks ago, "and the influx of Cuban troops, puts the relations between these countries and Somalia in great jeopardy." He charged that 10,000 to 15,000 Cuban soldiers had been sent to Ethiopia to fight the Somali forces.

It is not the first time that the Russians have used Cuban surrogates in Africa. In 1976, Cuban troops won a quick victory for the Soviet-backed faction in Angola's civil war, and the former P guese colony remains strong the Soviet camp.

Ethiopia swung away from United States—once its prin supplier—and toward the Union after the 1974 overthr the since-deceased Emperor Selassie and the takeover succession of military leade

Although the United maintained in Ethiopia, even the emperor's fall, its largest tary-assistance group in the new regime grew more r tionary and less trustful United States, complaining too little weaponry was provided for the civil war a guerrillas fighting for an ind dent Eritrea. The current le ship has declared itself M and last April expelled U.S. tary personnel and closed communications station and facilities.

Quick Move

The Russians moved q into the vacuum—not jus motives of power politics bu for the sake of ideological l to fellow Marxists. They pro the Ethiopians with jet fig tanks and other weapons, a as strong verbal pledges of port for the Ethiopian go ment's struggle against in insurgency and foreign inv

The situation is so volatil unpredictable now that it still come out well for Mo Somalia could rescind its e sion order in exchange for military help, although this unlikely. Ethiopia could wi battles and provide the Ru with an impressive staging

However, torn by guerrilla fare that threatens to isolat main part of the country the sea, Ethiopia has appeal many Western diplomats very bad choice for the Ru in such an important pa Africa. Analysts here believe the Soviet Union had ass that Somalia would just n what it did yesterday.

Moscow Remains Silen

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).- Soviet government continue day to withhold comment o malia's move to close down S military facilities and expel S military and civilian adviser

The Kremlin frequently several days to react to r foreign-affairs developments

Demonstrations in Somal

NAIROBI, Nov. 14 (UP Street demonstrations were s throughout Somalia today in port of President Siad B decision to expel Soviet adv and close down Russian mil facilities, the Mogadishu r said.

Soviet officials in the So capital, meanwhile, said they not been officially informe the government's decision, step short of a formal breal relations between the former allies.

Firemen Begin Strike Throughout Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

10 per cent, tried a number of formulas to head off the strike, including a board of investigation and a reduced work-week. When the firemen remained adamant, Prime Minister James Callaghan—fortified by new poll figures showing that 78 per cent of the public backs his stand on wages—dug in.

A three-hour debate on the strike is scheduled for tomorrow in the House of Commons.

Although some volunteer firemen remained on call, nearly all the full-time firemen walked out just after breakfast this morning. Dick Foggie, assistant general-secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, estimated that the strike was 97.5-per-cent effective.

Picket lines were thrown up around fire stations in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, where government fears were increased by five fire-bombings in the hours before the strike began. But at Abingdon in Oxfordshire, firemen on picket duty helped soldiers to put out a blaze in their local pub only 10 yards from the station.

"We are all human," said Michael Sadler, county chairman of the union. "We just couldn't stand there and let the place burn down."

In London, where Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament were left exposed to the hazard of fire along with tens of thousands of other buildings, an emergency headquarters was set up.

The men in charge were Gerry Wilmott, a senior officer in the London Fire Brigade, and Lt. Col. James Eyre, the commanding officer of the Household Cavalry, an elite unit that takes part in many of this country's royal ceremonies. Troops in barracks throughout London, including a detachment of grenadier guards in Chelsea, waited for assignments to crisis points.

The troops were equipped with about 700 obsolete fire engines, more than 20 years old, known as "green goddesses" because they are painted olive drab. The soldier-driver in London, many of whom are unfamiliar with the city, were issued detailed street maps.

Col. Greville Tufnell, the guards officer in charge in Chelsea, said that his men lacked extension ladders, long hoses, equipment for dispensing chemicals and portable breathing apparatus.

"If a burning house is filled with toxic smoke," he said, "then we probably won't be able to go in. We shall have to do our best."

Strikers locked all of their gear in the fire houses before beginning their walkout and the government decided not to try to use it because of the danger of violent clashes with the pickets.

The first member of the public to suffer serious injury, according to the Press Association, was an 84-year-old woman at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Mrs. Grace Mary Cranfield. She was seated in a chair in front of the fireplace in her home when a spark set the room alight. Her son and the police put out the fire, but she was taken to a nearby hospital in critical condition.

Turkish Students Clash; 31 Arrested

ISTANBUL, Nov. 14 (UPI).— Authorities detained 31 students after fighting erupted today between rival factions on three Istanbul university campuses and at a city high school, police said.

A policeman was shot in the leg when he was caught in the cross fire in a campus gunfight and a photographer filming a fight at a high school was beaten up by rightist students.

Gun battles raged between leftist and rightist students disrupting classes at the Sultan Ahmet Academy of Commerce and at the faculty of economics of Istanbul University, officials said.

Spanish Trawler Hit by Mortars; 3 Hostages Held

MADRID, Nov. 14 (Reuters).— A Spanish trawler was attacked by mortar and machine-gun fire off the coast of the Western Sahara today and three crew members were taken hostage, official sources said here.

The attackers, in a high-speed inflatable craft, were not identified but some observers said they could have been Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence of the territory ceded by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania.

Polisario representatives in Madrid said this was the first they have heard of the attack and could not comment. The attack occurred on the second anniversary of the cession treaty.

The Spanish government was studying how to obtain the hostages' release, the sources said. After the attack forced it to stop miles from the Western Sahara coast, the trawler headed for the Canary Islands with the remainder of the crew.

In Algiers, Polisario guerrillas today released a communiqué saying they had killed 82 Mauritanian troops in a Nov. 7 attack and destroyed a river bridge on a Moroccan road.

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[illegible] Frankfurt Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

هكذا من الأصل

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First Large-Scale Solar Energy Project Nears Completion in U.S. Desert

5,500 Mirrors to Track Sun at Site Near Albuquerque

By Walter Sullivan

UQUERQUE, N.M. (NYT). cility with 5,500 mirrors g on a 200-foot tower, part most ambitious effort so develop the technology for large-scale conversion energy into electric power, ing completion here.

ext month it should be o receive its first unit for —a prototype boiler module rojected solar plant near r, Calif. In about 1981, fornia facility will become t solar-powered plant in ion to deliver electricity to y grid.

testing begins here in the the mirrors, moving under r control, will follow the using the reflected rays boiler and other devices under consideration for solar plants.

The tests will generate steam and superheated air, but they will not produce electricity. At the California plant, however, steam generated in the boiler atop a 283-foot tower will be piped to turbines at ground level to generate 10 megawatts of electric power, enough to supply a town of modest size.

Federal Aid to Project

The U.S. Department of Energy is putting up more than $100 million for the California project, with the local power company, Southern California Edison, adding $20 million.

While it appears doubtful that such plants can ever be as cheap as those powered by fossil fuels, it is expected that the cost will drop considerably as the technology becomes standardized.

The tower at the California plant, which is to be built at Daggett, a village near Barstow in the Mojave Desert, will be surrounded by a field of mirrors. Excess heat will be stored in a giant tank filled with oil, crushed granite and coarse sand. It will be delivered through steam pipes near the bottom of this heat reservoir and will be removed, when needed, through pipes near its top.

In this way it is expected that seven megawatts of electricity can be generated for three hours without sunlight, providing for periods of cloud cover but not for overnight operation. The installation will be next to a gas-powered plant of Southern California Edison, which will probably run continuously.

There is a debate among solar-energy developers regarding the economic feasibility of large heat-storage units. Some suspect that such plants, to be more competitive with conventional ones, would best be used as daytime contributors to a power grid using other energy sources.

The test facility here is being built at a cost of $21.25 million by the Sandia Laboratories, chief federal research center for solar energy development.

In demonstrations conducted here, the mirrors on 70 of the 222 sun-tracking heliostats have been focussed on heavy steel plates, generating enough heat to melt large holes. The boilers being tested will not melt, however, because of the water circulating through them.

Sky Lanes Protected

When not in use, the mirrors are stored facing the ground so that they will not accumulate dust or reflect sunlight into the eyes of pilots. The laboratories are on the extensive reservation of Kirkland Air Force Base, adjoining the Albuquerque airport.

Developers of the facility say that once it is in operation it will not be a hazard to aircraft. The beams of sunlight converging on the tower summit from many directions will diverge if they bypass the tower, so that a plane would cross beams from only a few mirrors.

Each mirror, four feet on a side, is individually shaped so that sunlight from its location in the array will be focused on the tower summit. The motion of each mount is separately programmed so that, under master control from the computer, it will properly reflect light from the sun as it moves.

The computer center is also equipped to record a wide range of data needed to evaluate each test, including information from a meteorological tower on air particles, solar brightness, wind and temperature. One concern is that the mirrors will be damaged by wind-driven sand in the deserts where such plants would be most effective.

To check mirror alignment, a laser mounted in the lower bay of the tower aims a light beam at each mirror, which is adjusted until it reflects the beam back to the upper bay. The moon has been used to check the tracking system.

Test Scheduled

The first unit to be tested will be a full-scale model of one of the 24 modules to form the boiler of the California plant.

The modules, standing vertically, will be arranged in a circle, forming a cylinder 56 feet high. Each will consist of 70 tubes a half-inch in diameter that will be heated by the converging sunlight. The water will be preheated in four panels on the south side, then converted to steam in the other 20 panels.

In the core of the test tower there will be an elevator with a 25-by-30-foot floor area. Large units for testing, such as the prototype panel, will be lifted on its roof, and they will protrude above the tower enough to be within range of the mirrors.

Smaller units for testing will be lifted on lower decks of the elevator and unloaded into bays opening toward the mirror field from near the top of the tower. The first of these will be a device designed for the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif. It will heat air, rather than water, as a possible driver of gas turbines.



United Press International.

AST WRECKAGE—Debris is all that remains of three buildings destroyed by an losion and fire Sunday in Fond du Lac, Wis. Ten persons were reported hurt.

Walkout Could End Friday

U.S. Longshoremen to Vote On Contract to End Strike

By Damon Stetson

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT). —North Atlantic shipping employers and striking longshoremen reached agreement today on a new three-year contract that was expected to bring an end by the weekend to the strike that has tied up container shipping on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts for 44 days.

The pact, which is subject to membership approval, provides for a job security program, a major objective of the union, and also for wage and benefit increases totaling $3.31 an hour, or 30 per cent, over the term of the contract.

The strike, which centered on container ship operations, has resulted in losses of many millions of dollars for ocean carriers, stevedoring companies and marine terminal operators, and for longshoremen in lost wages.

Permanent Losses

Importers of goods ranging from toys and women's apparel from Hong Kong to Christmas ornaments from Europe suffered serious delays in deliveries and possible permanent losses. Puerto Rico, which imports most of its food products and other essential supplies from the mainland, has been facing increasingly serious shortages and higher prices for cargoes brought in by air.

Industry sources predicted that much of the backlog in shipments could be cleared up in 10 days or two weeks after the walkout ends. But importers and exporters were doubtful that many of their stalled deliveries would come or go for weeks.

Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said he hoped it would be possible to inform longshoremen of the details of the agreement and have a ratification vote by Friday.

"It would be nice to get the men back to work on Saturday and Sunday," he said, referring to the fact that they receive time and a half pay for work on weekends.

The agreement reached yesterday was between the ILA and the New York Shipping Association and the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations. It is expected to open the way, union and industry sources said, for quick follow-up negotiations at the local level in all ports along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The settlement of these local contracts, they said, is still necessary to bring the work stoppage to a halt.



UPI.

Thomas Gleason at press conference yesterday.

Boeing Agreement

SEATTLE, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A tentative agreement was reached early today in a strike against the Boeing Co., which had laid off about 17,000 workers of the aeromechanics' union since Oct. 4.

To Help Increase Output

Young, at FAO Talks, Urges Creating a World Food Corps

By Louis Fleming

ROME, Nov. 14.—The creation of a volunteer food corps to help increase food production in the poorest nations was proposed today by Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

"As a concept to help the agriculturally less developed nations of the world, I like the idea of national, regional and perhaps even international volunteers for food production," he told delegates to the biennial conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

The proposal was included in a plea for greater effort to establish a secure supply of food for the whole world.

"There is no task which requires more urgency than 'the beating of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks,'" Mr. Young said. "Cruise missiles and Backfire bombers don't offer nearly the national security that comes from a full harvest and well-fed, well-educated and productive farmers."

Concept May Change

Mr. Young explained in the speech and in conversation with reporters afterward that he was proposing the volunteer food corps plan to stimulate discussion and with the full realization that the concept might well change in the course of that discussion.

But he also said that he wanted to jog the food bureaucracies into new initiatives.

"Many of us began our careers with slim waistlines and good intentions," he told the FAO delegates.

"Now we are part of a privileged group circling the groaning tables of international diplomacy. It is, therefore, incumbent on us to stay aware: There is hunger and malnutrition, in my own country, in other lands: it can come upon us swiftly."

Better Coordination

He appealed for better coordination of programs to combat hunger, adding, however, a note of caution that "bureaucratic coordination can also be the death of development. We can get so concerned about protecting our bureaucratic vested interests that we never get to the people with the resources they so desperately need."

After the speech, Mr. Young said that the proposal for a volunteer corps was his, not a U.S. government plan. It is understood that it has been under consideration by some government study groups in Washington but has received a mixed reaction.

He appeared before the FAO conference to deliver the F.L. McDougall Memorial Lecture that honors an Australian who played a key role in establishment of the FAO. The official U.S. statement for the conference itself will be made Wednesday by Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland.

Mr. Young's emphasis on world food security, and his confidence that it can be a reality by the end of the century, were echoed by Edouardo Saouma, director-general of the FAO. Mr. Saouma also emphasized what he regards as the inadequacy of existing programs.

© Los Angeles Times.

Gonzalez Follows Today in Socialist Effort

...rillo on U.S. Visit to 'Sell' Eurocommunism

...alysis

Setback to ...

By James M. Markham

...ID, Nov. 14 (NYT).— ... Carrillo, secretary-gen- ... the Spanish Communist ...ft today for an 11-day ... the United States, where ...pected to bolster his image ... independent, democratic ...munist. Following him ...y, on a competing U.S. ... be Felipe Gonzalez, first ... of the Spanish Socialist ... party.

...t quite the same, but ...little bit like Christopher ...s," Mr. Carrillo said Sa- ...ight at a dinner attend- ...politicians, businessmen ...nalists with U.S. con- ... Chatting informally, the ...r Mr. Carrillo said half- ...that he was going to the ...States "to sell merchan- ...amely, his novel brand ...unism.

...arrillo, who is traveling ...ngle-entry business visa ...y the U.S. Embassy in ... is the first major Com- ...eader to visit the United ... a private capacity. In ... few weeks, Mr. Carrillo ...n stealing headlines in ...nish press to the un- ...Irritation of the Social- ...o somewhat hurriedly ... Mr. Gonsalez's trip af- ... Communist leader had ... an invitation to lecture

Crowded Itinerary

...Carrillo is scheduled to ...he bulk of his first four ... New Haven, Conn.; he ...led speaking engagements ...s Hopkins, Harvard and ...ncil on Foreign Relations ... York, as well as two ...o Washington, to his ... itinerary.

...nteract the widespread ...ion in Spain that Mr. Car- ...visit has a semiofficial ...the Carter administra- ...as scheduled a high- ...ed Washington program ...Gonzalez, who on Thurs- ...ill meet Vice-President ...Secretary of State Cyrus ...and Zbigniew Brzezinski, ...sident's national security

Mr. Carrillo will ap- ...y see no one of comparable ...

...inally, Mr. Gonzalez is ...to the United States as an ...of the United Automobile ...

...an Fire Kills Six

...WERP, Belgium, Nov. 14 ...—A fire destroyed a three- ...house early today, killing ...rsons, including five chil- ...in the Antwerp suburb of ..., firemen said.

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Heart-Graft Patient Suicide in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A woman given a second heart in a transplant operation three weeks ago committed suicide last night by throwing herself from a window at Groote Schuur Hospital, a spokesman said today.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nel, 34, was the first woman to be given a second heart in South Africa in an operation pioneered by Prof. Christiaan Barnard and known as the "piggy back." She was South Africa's 18th patient to undergo this type of operation.

Easing of Marijuana Laws Urged

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (Reuters). —The American Medical Association and American Bar Association issued yesterday a joint call for federal and state governments to eliminate criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana.

In a statement released at their respective headquarters here, the doctors' and lawyers' associations said: "We believe the time has come to liberalize laws regarding the possession of marijuana for personal use. In too many states, statutes exact punishment that far exceeds the crime."

The statement continued: "We agree with President Carter, who showed a reasonable attitude in asking that the possession of insignificant amounts for personal use should not subject the user to criminal charges."

The two professional organizations said they did not condone the use of marijuana. "We do ask, however, for reason and moderation in state as well as federal laws that seek to control its use," their statement added.

Legislation is pending in Congress to reduce federal penalties for marijuana possession.



What these two gentlemen don't know about Brussels and our hotel is probably not worth knowing.

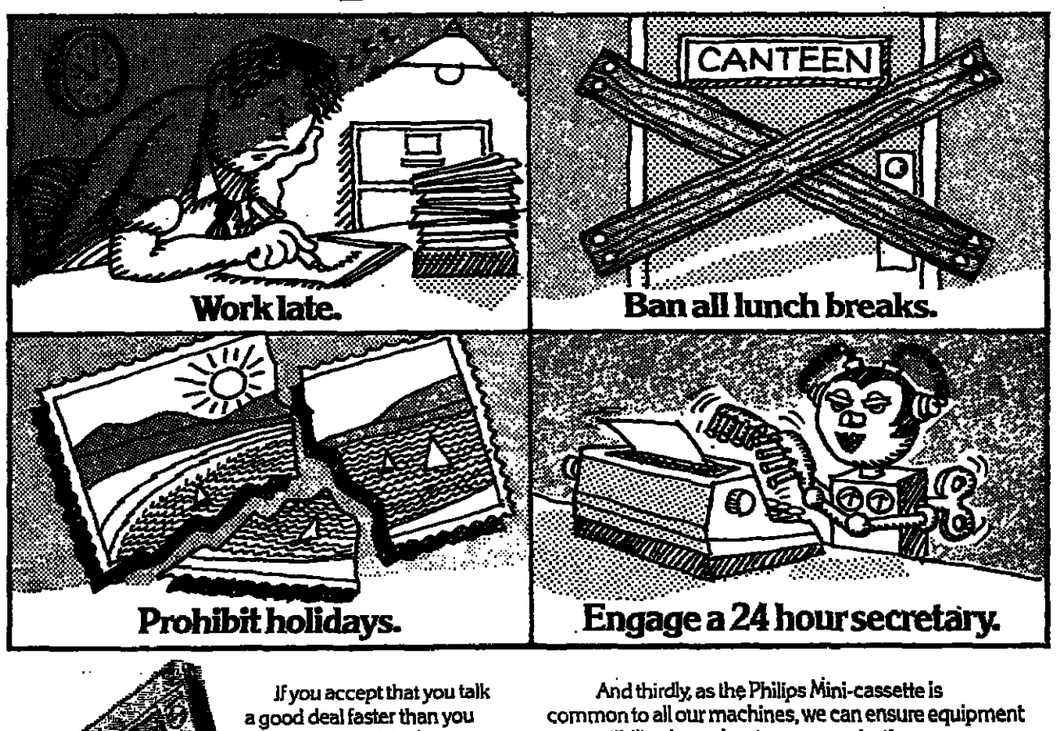
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Some say Jean is slightly better informed on matters commercial. But then some claim Louis is a wee bit more familiar with the entertainment scene.

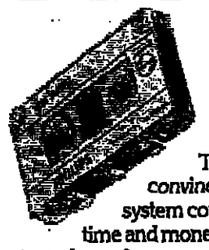
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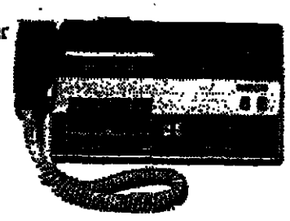
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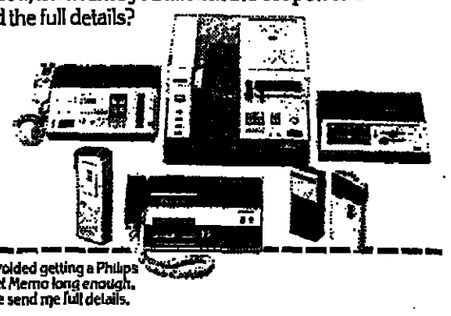




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Next Summit Talks May Be Held in Tripoli

Arab League Reports Libya Ends Feud With Egypt, Sudan

TUNIS, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Arab League nations said today that Libya had settled its differences with the Sudan and Egypt and that the eighth Arab summit meeting on Middle East strategy would be held Feb. 15, presumably in Libya.

The announcement was made by Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti, who was chairman of a three-day meeting of the Arab League Ministerial Council that ended here today.

Conference officials said that the fact that the summit conference would be held three months from now would in no way prevent Egypt from pressing ahead with its effort to have the Geneva peace conference reconvened at the earliest possible date.

Two Approaches

The decision to hold the summit session by mid-February was a compromise between radical Arab league members headed by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Iraq, which wanted a very early meeting, and Egypt, which was opposed to such a move.

The PLO and Iraq sought an early top-level meeting in a bid to lay down firm negotiating terms before any talks with Israel. Egypt, by contrast, refuses to have its hands tied by an inflexible negotiating brief.

Mr. Chatti said that the summit meeting was likely to be held in Tripoli because Libya has been the only member to issue an invitation. He said that because some conference participants have not yet received final instructions, Arab League secretary-general Mahmoud Riad would announce the final venue of the conference later although most Arab delegations have already approved Tripoli.

Conference sources said that the Tripoli session would be viewed as marking the definitive reconciliation between the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, and his estranged neighbors, Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The three Arab countries' foreign ministers, after a meeting here late yesterday, officially informed the Arab League council that they were reactivating their diplomatic relations.

Two years ago, the Sudan cut off its relations with Libya and Egypt downgraded its diplomatic representation in Libya. Both countries accused Col. Qadhafi of trying to overthrow their regimes. Egypt, which has a relations office in Tripoli, removed its ambassadorial level envoy, replacing him with a low-level diplomat serving as "acting head" of the legation. Libya reciprocated.

A communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting said that the Arab world was on the verge of "important new developments requiring effective joint Arab action and sincere support for the efforts to achieve a just peace settlement in the region." The communiqué did not mention moves toward a Middle East peace conference, although they were extensively discussed during the meeting.

Police End Riot In Belgian Prison

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Police stormed barricades and fired tear-gas grenades to end a prison revolt here early today after about 140 prisoners rioted and set fire to mattresses, police sources said.

About 100 policemen rushed to the jail at St. Gilles and surrounded the rioters, who were protesting conditions in the 19th-century prison and demanding reforms in the penal system.

Some policemen and convicts were slightly injured. All the prisoners returned to their cells.

Paris Bans Protest

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—French police said today that they had banned a protest tomorrow against the extradition proceedings concerning Klaus Croissant, a defense lawyer for members of the West German Baader-Meinhof terrorist group.

U.S. Bid on Mideast Is Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

uted to the PLO yesterday that called for a Geneva invitation to be assigned the "representatives of the Palestinian people," not to the PLO itself.

Although the PLO regards itself as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the statement, made at Tunis, seemed to leave enough room for Mr. Vance to negotiate an acceptable formula for convening the conference.

Meanwhile, in a related development, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in a speech in New York last night that it was imperative for Israel and the United States to coordinate their policies.

This seemed to be an indirect criticism of both the Carter administration and the government of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, both of which have tended to put forth ideas without reference to the other's views.

U.S. Role to Be Sought

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Mr. Begin today said he will ask the United States to relay a formal, written invitation to Mr. Sadat to come to Jerusalem for talks on a Middle East peace settlement.

"Formalities do not count," he said. "He has already expressed his willingness to come and we'd like to see that wish come to fruition," Mr. Begin said.

Prime Minister Begin orally invited Mr. Sadat Saturday following the Egyptian leader's expressed willingness to go to Jerusalem to discuss peace and address the Knesset (parliament). Mr. Begin plans to make a more formal statement on the matter before the Knesset tomorrow.

63 Deaths Caused By Typhoon in The Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—At least 44 persons, mostly foreign tourists, died today when fire fanned by a typhoon swept a seaside hotel here.

The typhoon known as Kim, with winds of 115 miles an hour, claimed at least 19 other lives in the northern Philippines.

About 100 tourists escaped from the blazing seven-story Hotel Filipinos. They included Filipinos, Americans, Australians, Japanese and West Germans.

An investigator said the fire appeared to have started in a fifth-floor room where a candle had been burning since the start of a power blackout caused by the typhoon.

As the storm headed into the South China Sea, officials said it had killed at least 19 persons in Pampanga Province, north of here, when 18 were drowned or hit by flying debris and a 13-year-old girl was struck by a falling tree.



United Press International.

TRUE CONVERTIBLE—A gasoline station attendant services a Fiat 500, which serves as decoration at a Berne station—sort of an automotive tribute to ecology.

Spain Airpor Reopen Afte 3-Day Strike

Workers Threatenin 2d Walkout Friday

MADRID, Nov. 14 (AP) three-day Spanish airport st today ended on schedule as government strove to avert a etition of the nationwide s out that cost millions of do and stranded thousands of t elers.

Spain's 38 airports reopene flights at 8 a.m. after a 72- stoppage called Friday by I government airport employees manding $132 monthly salary creases from an average wa $229 a month.

The leftist-dominated u representing plane cleaners, men, crash crews, porters ramp workers said they w strike for three days again Friday unless the government their demands.

Centrist Premier Adolfo Su met yesterday with Socialist er Felipe Gonzalez in an e to avoid another crippling s down.

Mr. Gonzalez said after meeting he felt the governm was willing to negotiate a sol though the airport workers' demands exceed its wage ce The workers last week rej the government's offer of a 1 ed 22-per-cent pay rise.

The airport conflict has be an important political issue cause it raises serious ques about the joint austerity pro that has been signed by the ernment and by the leftist op tion of Socialists and Commu which put a 22-per-cent ing on 1977 wage increases.

Aviation sources estimated the strike has cost Spain 3 b pesetas ($36 million) so far total of about 3,000 scheduled chartered flights were can

After Ransom Paid, Millionaire Freed

Austrian Police Launch Search for Abductors



AP.

Walter Palmers

VIENNA, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Austrian police today began a nationwide hunt for a band of kidnappers who released lingerie store owner Walter Palmers, 74, a millionaire, after his family paid a 31-million-schilling ($3 million) ransom. The police in Switzerland, Italy and West Germany also were alerted.

"We are looking for a group of three or four German-speaking persons, one of them a woman," a Vienna police spokesman said "All border checkpoints have been alerted."

Mr. Palmers, who is not in good health, heads Austria's leading lingerie chain. He was released yesterday after his son delivered the ransom to a taxi driver.

[Interior Ministry officials said that there apparently was no evident link between the kidnappers and leftist West German guerrillas who abducted and murdered West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, Reuters reported. Austria's last kidnap victim, in 1971, was the son of a chocolate magnate. He was freed after a 250,000-schilling ($15,000) ransom was paid. His abductors were captured and are still in prison.]

The police said that Mr. Palmers was kidnapped Wednesday night in front of his house by three or four persons. He was then kept and guarded by a man and a woman in a hideout, apparently in Vienna. His guards spoke perfect German and could have been Austrians or Germans, Mr. Palmers told the police.

Mr. Palmers, who has asthma, had enough pills with him to survive the captivity without health problems.

To keep the police off the track when the ransom was delivered, four members of the family drove away from the Palmers residence in different cars. While the police chased the four decoys, Christian Palmers, the victim's son, waited for a telephone call that gave him instructions to get into a taxi parked in a nearby street, the police said.

The son was then directed by coded messages from one coffeehouse to another until he was again told to get into a taxi, whose driver gave him a note, telling him to leave money in the taxi. Mr. Palmers told the police that his father was released 30 minutes after he left the money.

U.S. Catholic Clergy Found 5% Alcoholic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Approximately 5 per cent of the Catholic clergy in the United States suffers from alcoholism, according to a report released today by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

"For the first time we have at hand sufficient statistical reports from dioceses and religious congregations that allow us to say with some confidence that the rate of Catholic clergy alcoholism is approximately 5 per cent," the report said. The report was prepared by the Bishops' Committee on Priestly Life and Ministry and released on the opening day of a four-day meeting of the bishops.

Dieter Malzahn, EEC Negotiator, Di

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Dieter Malzahn, the European Economic Community's chief negotiator of textile-trade accords with a number of countries, was killed in a weekend automobile accident, an EEC spokesman said today.

Mr. Malzahn, a member of the EEC Commission's Industrial Directorate, was to have been the Common Market's chief representative in negotiations opening today with India.

Henri Blaise

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Henri Blaise, 38, who last week claimed to have finished drawing up the largest crossword puzzle ever prepared, died at his home near Liège, Belgium, yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Blaise had said that it took him eight years to make his 25,000-square puzzle, which measured 1.10 by 1.70 meters. It included 7,748 definitions, 1,500 more than the puzzle recog by the Guinness Book of W Records as the largest drawn up.

Mr. Blaise planned to ope Thursday a world-champio contest for those seeking to his puzzle. He said the cha could probably finish it in to four months.

William Barrett

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UP William Barrett, 55, an ass managing editor of United I International, died today collapsing at an airline ter here. He was leaving for E City to give a speech the the UPI's marketing repres tives.

113 Crocodiles Stole

JOHORE BARU, Mal Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Thieves ed a crocodile farm near and escaped with 113 baby odiles worth about $6,000, reported.

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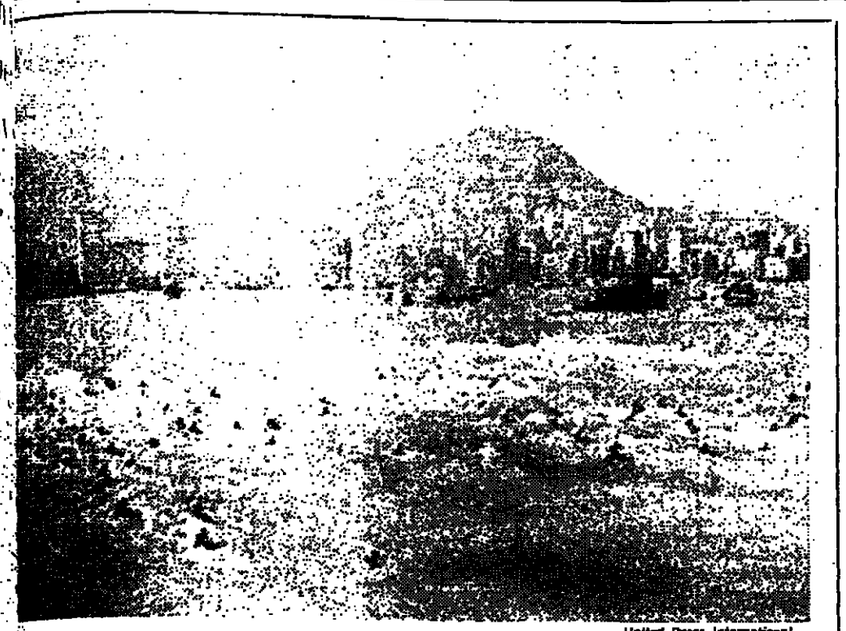
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United Press International.

AVY TRAFFIC—More than 600 swimmers participate in the Hong Kong Harbor e on Sunday, from Kowloon Pier to Hong Kong Island, 1,700 yards away.

Violence Tapers Off but Leaves Deep Scars in N. Ireland

By Roy Reed

BELFAST (NYT).—On a holiday abroad a few months ago, Anne McLaughlin went into a department store. A man was standing near the entrance and, out of habit, she stopped and opened her handbag for his inspection. He laughed, and she laughs about it now as she remembers.

"I just did it automatically," she said as she sat in her tidy living room in a suburban public housing complex. "That's the way it's been here for so long."

She is so accustomed to being searched as she enters any large store or public building that she no longer gives it a thought. Now and again it will nettle her, as it did one day when a soldier guarding the barricaded main shopping street required her to open a plastic bottle of glycerine tablets that she carries for angina.

Heart disease, at age 46. Her husband, Anthony, blames it on the strain of the last years, the tension in the streets, the bombings, the worrying about the children.

Time to Time

Aside from one horrible time, her worries mainly have been a slightly sharper version of those that every mother faces from time to time. But hers are repeated every day.

If one of the children is late coming home at night, is it because the taxi was delayed in a traffic jam caused by an army search party, or is it something worse?

If the radio reports that a city bus has been burned, will it cause her husband's evening bus to run late, or was he on the one that burned?

If a bomb has exploded in central Belfast, was it in one of the shops she uses?

Favorite Café

Her favorite café was blown up a few months ago. She and one of her sons had started to go there for tea the morning it was bombed, but she decided instead to shop for records.

Statistically, there is a lot less terrorist violence in Belfast than a year ago. Statistically, the politicians can prove that the sectarian conflict that has cost 1,808 lives since 1969 is winding down. Statistically, the troubles may all be over in a year or two. But getting through an ordinary day is still worrisome here and probably will be for some time.

And no matter what the statistics say, the troubles will never be over for Anthony and Anne McLaughlin. Their oldest child, Gerard, is one of the figures on the official list. He was shot to death by a band of young terrorists on the morning of April 7, 1975, as he walked to the factory where he worked.

His father was asked recently what Gerard's killers had against the son. "He was a Catholic," he said.

8 Other Children

For the sake of their eight other children, it is some relief to know that the terrorists on both sides, Protestant and Catholic, are no longer killing as many uninvolved civilians.

"There are lots of others like us," Mr. McLaughlin said, referring to the slaying of his son.

At the age of 20, Gerard had been writing poetry for several years and some had been published under the pen name Gerry Locke. His works showed a loathing of violence.

The McLaughlins are reluctant to let their children leave the neighborhood, especially after dark. The younger ones are required to be home by 10 p.m., even if they simply visit a neighbor.

The older ones, even the married daughter who lives nearby, always telephone before they start home if they go to a show in central Belfast. They take care to ride in taxis run by Catholics, just as Protestants use taxis driven by Protestants.

TV, Games, Hobbies

Most teenagers in Twinbrook, the Catholic neighborhood where they live, mainly stay home at night. They watch television, play games and potter with hobbies.

The restrictions may seem harsh, but the McLaughlins do not dare relax. Five weeks after Gerard was killed, two of their other sons were attacked by a teenage gang with knives.

"That's when we decided to move here," Mr. McLaughlin said. They had lived in an older neighborhood closer to the city center. Mrs. McLaughlin's mother lived in Twinbrook and recommended it. She had had to move a few months earlier because her apartment house was destroyed by a bomb.

The parish priest recently asked 50 families why they had moved to Twinbrook and 38 said it was because of some act of violence against them in their former neighborhoods.

Out of School

Twinbrook has a population of 4,500, three stores, a church and a school. Many young persons are out of school and have no jobs. The unemployment rate in some Catholic neighborhoods such as Twinbrook is 40 per cent.

Anthony jr., the oldest surviving McLaughlin son, is 21 and has no job. He tinkers with photography. When he makes his weekly trip to central Belfast to the dole queue, as they call the unemployment line, his mother goes with him. She is not being overly protective; it is merely another rule that people observe. A young man on the street alone stands a high risk of being picked up by the police or the army.

"They could hold him for days and we wouldn't know where he was," Mr. McLaughlin said.

No More Driving

The father, who tallies cargo for a stevedore company on the Belfast docks, stopped driving a car several years ago.

"I had to go through both Catholic and Protestant districts and it was safer to use public transportation," he said. "Then, there were the traffic jams, the security people stopping all the cars and searching them. And I was always afraid of having the car hijacked. That happens. A man with a gun pulls you over and takes the car."

The family used to go to the movies, but nearly all the movie theaters have been burned or bombed, and they feel unsafe in the few that are left.

But Covert Mission Reported Canceled

. Policemen Tied to Bokassa Security Plan

y George Reasons
Michael A. Levett

ANGELES, Nov. 14.—An on terrorism, a private s and six Los Angeles po- ficers were involved in a covert mission to the African Empire, accord- sources.

mission was called off vir- n the eve of the scheduled re. The group had quiet- plans to depart last Wed- the trip was to be on n time—for the Central Empire, ruled by Emperor I, who is noted for his ity and savagery.

mission was in some way ll with the coronation of Bokassa as Emperor for Life, scheduled to take place in the capital of Bangui on Dec. 4.

Members of the group had not been authorized by the Los Angeles Police Department to take part in the venture and had not advised their superiors that they were going, officials said.

'Personal Security'

William Jordan, the private detective who organized the mission, a former police department lieutenant himself, said the undertaking involved "personal security."

He said he was hired by a "client" and not by the Central African Empire directly but he refused to identify his employer on the grounds of confidentiality.

He said the mission was a "private enterprise" venture and was in no way connected with the CIA or any other agency of government.

The job was to train Emperor Bokassa's military and police forces to handle security at the $10-million coronation, Mr. Jordan said.

"We were going to try to teach them how to plan," Mr. Jordan said.

Mr. Jordan conceded, however, that the men chosen for the mission were mostly personal friends and were not specifically security experts.

The six officers, whose identities were confirmed by police department officials, were Lt. Daniel Bowser, chief of the department's Special Surveillance Unit; Capt. Thomas Ferry, chief of investigative support; Dale Ostrom, major crimes investigation; Dean Thomas, Investigative Headquarters Division; Bill Anderson, officer in the Southwest Division, and Thomas Blandford, an officer in the 77th Street Division.

The other member, Dr. Joseph Krofcheck, is a consultant on terrorism to the Rand Corp. and also to the Los Angeles Police Department.

Dr. Krofcheck, a psychiatrist, formerly was chief resident in psychiatry at Los Angeles County General Hospital.

According to members of the group, all their information about the mission was provided by Mr. Jordan, who has worked for four private detective agencies since leaving the Los Angeles Police Department in 1970 and who filed personal bankruptcy three years ago. He now operates from his home.

Members of Mr. Jordan's group said they did not know the identity of Mr. Jordan's client but agreed to go anyway because they were personal friends of Mr. Jordan.

Unclear on Role

Some of the officers were unclear on exactly what their role would have been in the African nation. They also disagreed over whether they would have been paid a fee for their services.

Sources said that the "security contingent" from Los Angeles was hired by a Paris concern and was scheduled to travel by plane from here to London, then on to Paris, Cairo or Chad, and then to Bangui.

In London, the Los Angeles group was scheduled to join up with a similar group comprised of officers from the New York Police Department, the sources said.

Then the enlarged group was to join up with French "security" personnel in Paris for the trip to Africa. There were supposed to be more than 20 security men involved in all.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Accused by Tass Of Anti-Angolan Plot

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP).—The Soviet news agency today claimed that the United States, NATO and South Africa have secretly agreed to attempt to overthrow the Angolan government and that operations against Angola may begin within "two to three months' time."

The Tass report from Brussels, said the information "has been learned here." No other source was given.

Tass claimed that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, South African Prime Minister John Vorster and the NATO supreme commander, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., made the agreement during a secret meeting in July of last year in Zurich.

ian Chancellor Down Threats

NA, Nov. 14 (AP).— an Chancellor Bruno said today recent threats his life should not be ialized by the press. st week reported that calls had been made Austrian delegation in lin.

news conference here, sky said he had been a ure for the last 20 years this was not the first had received. He said security precautions taken, but added that not change his plans aching visitis to Ham- West Berlin.

Typhoon, Rains Kill at Least 77 In Southern India

MADRAS, India, Nov. 14 (AP).—A weekend typhoon with torrential rains that battered southeastern India has claimed at least 77 lives, a Madras state spokesman said tonight.

The powerful storm passed from the Bay of Bengal and over the southern part of India Saturday, cutting communications to the region of Nagapattinam, a coastal city 250 miles south of Madras.

First reports said there was no loss of life, but heavy casualties were reported once outside help reached the stricken area. The state government estimated that about 1,000 persons were injured and 15,000 made homeless by flash flooding after the storm.

In Madurai district, near the southern tip of India, 57 persons were killed when rain-swollen jungle streams overran their banks and flooded four villages.

Yugoslav Aide in Rome

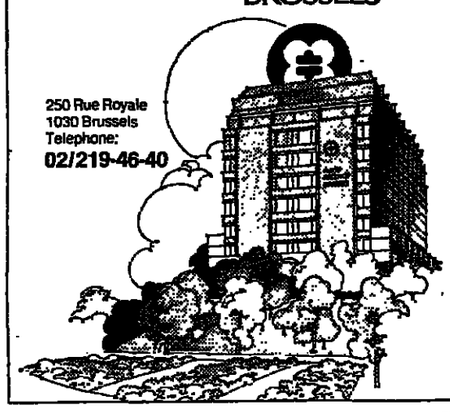
ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Italy and a meeting with Pope Paul.

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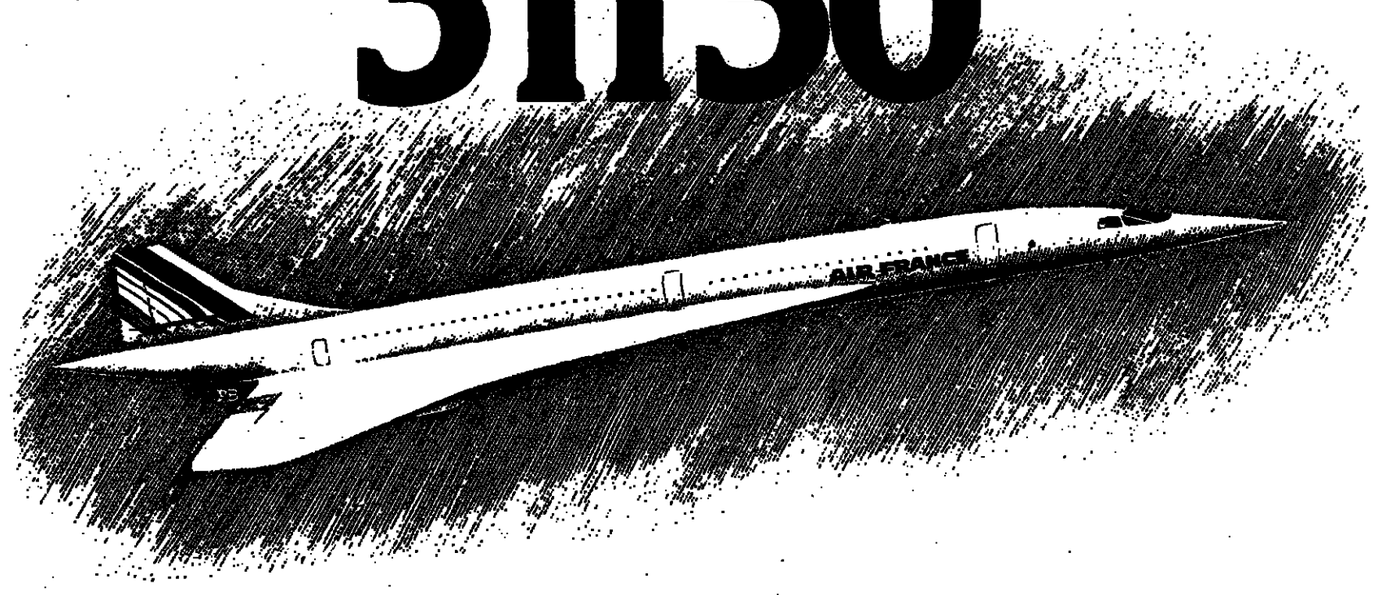
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, November 15, 1977 *

Ogaden: Soviet Cyprus

The breach between Somalia and its ally the Soviet Union has profound strategic implications for the Indian Ocean and the routes of tankers from Saudi Arabia. If the separation is maintained, the Soviet Union will lose naval bases and land associations at the tip of the African Horn: the area which thrusts toward Asia and the Arabian peninsula, and leans out ominously over the whole eastern coast of Africa.

And the results could be more than topographically significant: Somalia is Moslem; its presently hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union could, as did the Egyptian breakaway from Moscow, tend to strengthen the national groups that are primarily Moslem and diminish Soviet influence in Islam, as well as in the Third World generally.

All of this is promising for the West; it could create embarrassments for the Soviet Union (and Cuba, which has also come under Somalian condemnation) in Angola and other Marxist portions of Africa. But it would be a mistake to overestimate the impact of the Somalian-Soviet breach—not only because it might not be permanent, but because it is another example of the fluidity of today's diplomacy, rather than of any progressive Soviet diplomatic weakness.

After all, Somalia rejected the Soviet Union because the latter sided with Ethiopia over Ogaden, that disputed territory lying between the land once ruled by Haile Selassie and the growing area of predominantly Arab influence along the coast. And it was not so long ago that Ethiopia was the closest of African nations (with the possible exception of Liberia) to the United States. What the Soviet Union won from the United States is now costing it Somalia—but the United States did lose Ethiopia.

The Horn of Africa is an especially tangled stretch of strategic real estate. But what happened there is by no means unfamiliar these days. North Africa, which has a common heritage of Islam and of European colonialism, is divided over the former Spanish Sahara to the point where open war could succeed the present guerrilla activities. White southern Africa can focus the opposition of black Africa—but only up to a point. There could be war between neighboring black states over territories or among tribes within those states over power. And, of course, the United States is well aware of what Cyprus has done to fracture the alliance President Truman created, of Greece, Turkey and the United States. The simplicities that were cultivated, believed in and at least partly factual during the late 1940s and early 1950s are gone with the many quick-shifting winds.

Censure for South Africa

Johan Adler, the deputy consul general of South Africa, asserts that his troubled country is "a microcosm of the world" and that its efforts to cope with complex racial, national and cultural problems deserve understanding rather than condemnation. The world, he complains, uses a double standard by condemning in South Africa what they overlook elsewhere.

In fact, South Africa is not a microcosm of the world. Indeed, it is unique: the only state where an entire segment of the population—in this case, the nonwhite majority—is altogether denied participation in national politics solely because of race. White South Africans contrast their orderly application of law to the chaotic and brutal practices of many of the governments that are most vociferous in criticizing them. But outside the limited domain of the tribal homelands those laws are made solely by whites, and they intend to continue to relegate blacks to the status of mere economic instruments, effectively depriving them of sovereignty over their own destiny.

Because the South African government turns a deaf ear to four-fifths of its citizens, it classifies as "agitators" and "militants" persons like Percy Quoboza, the editor of the World, or the late Stephen Biko, the leader of the "black consciousness" movement, who persisted in raising their voices for racial justice. But neither Mr. Biko, who died mysteriously in prison, nor Mr. Quoboza and the others arrested with him on Oct. 19, were advocates of violence in any form. That is the reason why throughout most of the world they are described as moderates.

There are indeed governments even more brutal than South Africa's, and more capricious in their application of law. They richly deserve condemnation from the rest of the world and receive it too seldom. If they appear to benefit from a double standard, it is because the international system has failed to date to agree upon a definition of all political crimes. There has, however, emerged one clear standard that is relevant here: Ever since the horrors of Hitler's Germany became known during World War II, there has been almost universal agreement that deprivation and suppression based upon ascribed membership in a racial, religious, or ethnic group are morally unacceptable. South Africa is unique in its explicit attempt to build an entire society upon such racial suppression. It is therefore clearly deserving of censure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Coffee Break

A few congressmen, speaking for citizens who feel the United States should go beyond simply deploring Idi Amin's crimes in Uganda, urge that the importing of Ugandan coffee be outlawed. U.S. firms take a third of the crop and, at current prices, pay some $300 million a year for it. By halting U.S. purchases, the argument goes, the United States could weaken a principal economic bulwark of President Amin's power and perhaps bring him down.

But it's not that simple. Most Americans detest the Amin regime. But there has been no declaration of war and, thanks to the tolerance of the other black African states and the support accorded Uganda by different Arab and socialist nations, there is no international consensus for sanctions. Unfortunately, when Mr. Carter said Uganda had "disgusted the whole world," he was wrong.

This limits the truly digusted countries to steps that, if they are more than symbolic gestures, can hurt the innocent people of Uganda as much as they hurt the corrupt leadership. A coffee boycott seems to us to fall in the latter category. Symbolic gestures are not unworthy; it is just that there should be no illusions about their effects. This is the light in which we view the administration's reported readiness to block the sale of three helicopters and a jetliner to Idi Amin and to train no more Uganda police helicopter personnel beyond the 24 who, inexcusably, are already in Texas. Other countries will fill the gap.

The prominence now accorded human rights in U.S. diplomacy is stirring repeated efforts to make the administration demonstrate its "sincerity" by matching economic deeds to hortatory words. Last week South Africa was the focus; this week it's Uganda; next week, when the U.S. secretary of state visits the country, it will be Argentina; the following week it may well be one or another Arab nation, and so on. Few issues of foreign policy breed more political and ideological contention than the conditions under which the government should intervene in the economic choices made by private citizens and corporations. Our own view is that it is one thing for an American to exercise his right of personal (or corporate) choice and boycott, say, lettuce or grapes—or Ugandan coffee. It is quite another for the U.S. government, dedicated as it generally and rightly is to the politically free exchange of goods in international commerce, to give the impetus of its own fresh example to the boycott principle. The idea of a "coffee break" that would neatly rid Uganda of Idi Amin has a certain instant appeal. But a boycott that would only weigh heavily on already oppressed Ugandans, while setting a dangerous precedent for more of the same political manipulation of international trade in less egregious cases, has no appeal at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Discarding Aces

American diplomacy in the Middle East is, in Churchill's phrase, a riddle wrapped in an enigma. The only country with any real power of leverage in Israel is the United States, which contributes so heavily to its defenses and economy. Yet Mr. [Cyrus] Vance, the secretary of state, in a speech to a Jewish audience last week, said that "the United States will not do anything which would jeopardize Israeli security by trying to exercise pressure through the withholding of military or economic assistance." Obviously neither the United States nor any other nation friendly to Israel wants to see her security threatened. But discarding your aces is rarely a good idea, certainly not in this particular game, where one of the players—the present Israeli government—gives constant reminders of its inflexibility, and another, in the shape of the Palestine Liberation Organization, still abides by its sterile policy of denying the state of Israel the right to exist.

—*From the Sunday Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

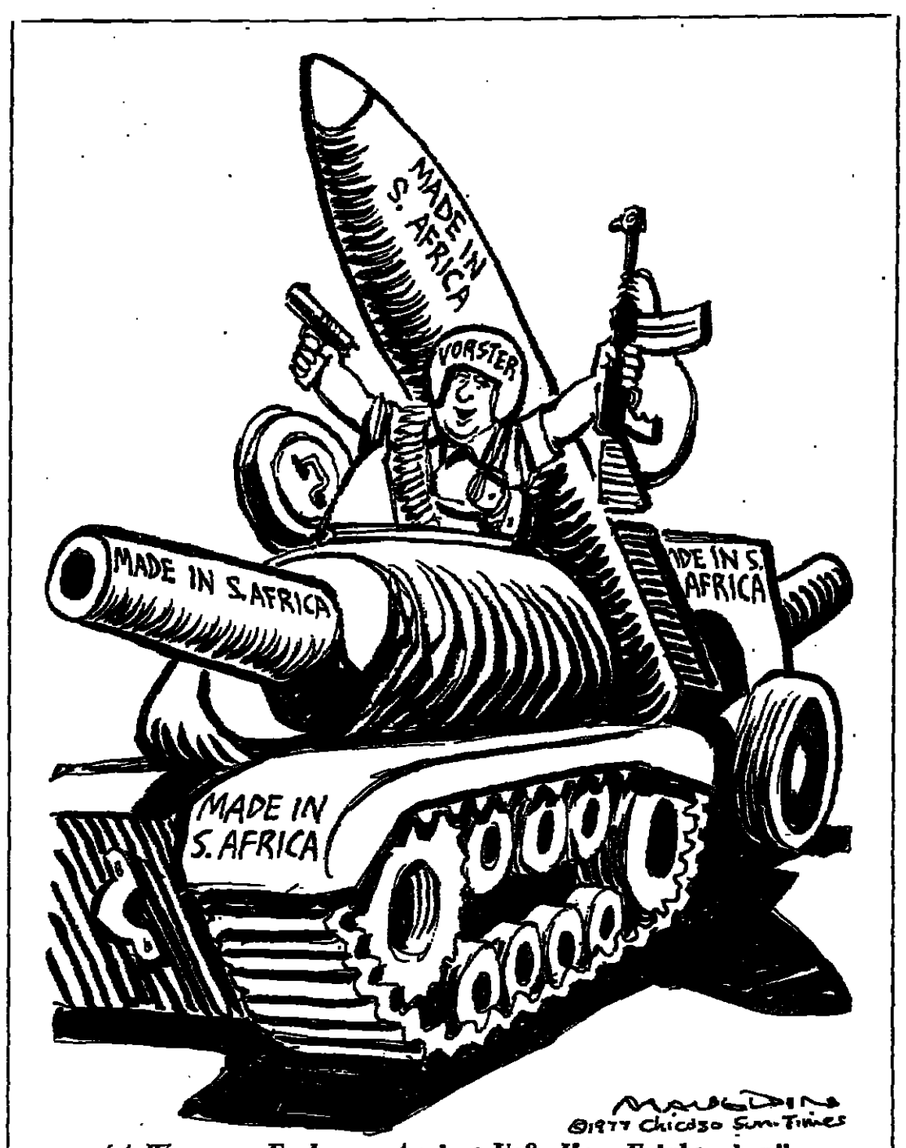
November 15, 1902

SYDNEY—An extraordinary red dust storm broke over Melbourne yesterday. One remarkable phenomenon was the falling of fireballs which ignited several buildings. But, by noon the city was in darkness and the people traversed the streets with lanterns. Some thought the end of the world had come, and there was a slight panic in New South Wales.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1927

NEW YORK—Yesterday was a field day for the new Holland Tunnel, the mammoth vehicular tube which connects New York with the New Jersey coast under the Hudson River, when 52,260 cars, carrying about 200,000 persons, who paid $26,142 in tolls, rolled through the tube. From morning until evening, a steady stream of motor vehicles poured into the tunnel.



'A Weapons Embargo Against Us? How Frightening!'

Poland's Crisis and the Cardinal

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—The extraordinary encounter late last month between Edward Gierek and Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski—a meeting between the secretary of the Polish Communist party, who represents the power of the government, the administration and the police, and the cardinal primate of Poland, who represents the moral power of a nation of 35 million, 90 per cent of whom are avowed Catholics—is an event of historical importance.

And it is also evidence of a profound national crisis.

A crisis not unlike that of 1957, when Cardinal Wyszynski agreed to meet Wladislav Gomulka when the Soviet Union and Poland were undergoing destalinization. The country was then going through a serious political and economic crisis and Gomulka needed the aid of the entire nation to work his way out of it. The meeting with Wyszynski made this possible.

Twenty years later, the situation is similar. The country is still reacting to the events of June of last year, when the workers' rebellion forced the government to abandon a sharp overall price increase. And conditions have been disintegrating continuously since then. Queues outside food stores are as long as, if not longer than, before because of poor supplies, and the opposition that was spawned by the rebellion regularly assails illegal actions by the official powers.

No Choice

The government, nevertheless, has given proof of its good intentions in several ways. It has freed all political prisoners, including the leaders of the democratic opposition. It has tolerated without recrimination a number of recent protests by workers. But, according to a highly placed Polish civil servant, Mr. Gierek has no choice. He knows that the situation needs at least three years to improve—and then only if the harvests are good and if a thorough economic reform establishes some sort of realism in the price system.

But the people of Poland are now close to desperation. And Mr. Gierek knows that he needs the Catholic Church to avert an explosion, with all that it would imply, including Soviet intervention. He also knows that, in the past, the Catholic Church of Poland has shown that it could sublimate its interests to those of the nation—despite the many reasons it may have to oppose them.

This, in brief, is the historical meaning of the meeting between the cardinal and the Communist chief, the first such meeting since Mr. Gierek took up the reins of the party which were torn from the hands of Gomulka by the rebellion of December, 1970. This is also the meaning of the reference to the "unity of all Poles" in the communiqué published after the meeting.

The cardinal had already met Premier Jaroszewicz in January, 1971, and a modus vivendi followed that meeting, which enabled Mr. Gierek to avoid the catastrophe to which Gomulka's management of the country had been leading. But the capital of confidence created then has been eroded seriously, and if Mr. Gierek has undeniably done much to modernize Poland, he still has not fully succeeded.

Instead of launching a thorough reform of government that would affect every level of society, he preferred—or was forced—to seek a test of strength with the population through his unfortunate price-increase ukase.

From that moment on, the church was left without a choice. For the last two years it has always been on the side of those who demanded that the rights of the citizen and the dignity of man be respected. It supported those who opposed a new constitution which would legalize Poland's vassalization to the Soviet Union. It backed the strikers last year and fully approved the intellectual movement in defense of the workers and the rights of man.

It is no coincidence that the symbolic hunger strike of democratic activists last July took place in a chapel in the center of Warsaw and that the spokesmen for this group of strikers (who included Communists, atheists and Jews as well as Catholics) were the editors of two Polish Catholic reviews.

It is, therefore, the precarious situation of the country and the role that the church can play under the present circumstances that led to the meeting of Poland's two most powerful men.

According to sources in Warsaw, the cardinal must have considered the circumstances to be exceptionally grave to agree to meet with Mr. Gierek and thus give him the priceless support and authority of the overwhelming majority of the nation. And this support, rendered openly, will carry its weight to the very heart of the party apparatus.

Beyond the major problem, there are additional points of common interest:

• Cardinal Wyszynski, who is recuperating after two major surgical operations, has gone to Rome, where he has just been received by the Pope. Mr. Gierek shortly will be making an official visit to Italy and, through a significant and somewhat paradoxical turn of events, the two masters of Poland will be together in Rome and at the Vatican. For, as all Eastern European leaders have done before him, Mr. Gierek will request an audience with the Pope.

This audience, which is very important for Mr. Gierek's national prestige, would naturally be unthinkable without the cardinal's approval. And until recently, Cardinal Wyszynski was hostile to any rapprochement between the Communist government of Poland and the Vatican as long as there remained any dispute between the Polish church and the government.

• President Carter was scheduled to visit Poland during his now postponed world tour—and Poland still awaits that visit. Certain well-placed sources indicated that the President might have met the cardinal during his brief stay in Warsaw. Such a meeting would, naturally, have been unthinkable without the approval of the secretary of the Communist party.

A Relic?

The communiqué written—for the first time—jointly by the political leader and the church leader says that the two men "exchanged their views on problems that are important to the nation and the church and which have great significance for the unity of Poles in undertaking the tasks basic to the construction and the prosperity of Poland."

The goal is still far from being attained. For the Communist party, the church will never be anything but a reminder of the past, a relic; for the church, the Communist system and Sovietism, as it is called in Warsaw, are so contrary to Polish tradition that they will never be anything but an episode in the nation's 1,000-year history.

Notwithstanding this basic situation, the Wyszynski-Gierek meeting and the joint communiqué which followed it—virtually recognizing the right of the church to take a stand on issues of national interest—are two fundamental steps in the direction of long-desired national unity.

Leopold Unger is a former Warsaw journalist who now reviews Eastern European affairs and East-West relations for the Brussels newspaper Le Soir, where he signs his columns "Pol Mathil." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

'Fortress Mentality'

A Serious Question Is NATO Necessary

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON—"Does NATO make sense?" asked a U.S. official the other morning. "Is it anachronistic? Is it viable? We don't quite ask these questions because after all this time, it's the only thing we've got."

Evidence of the Western alliance's importance to the Carter administration—and of official ambivalence toward it as well—was underlined last week when it was learned that the Defense Secretary, Harold Brown, had tentatively approved a defense budget of at least $130 billion for the next fiscal year, several billion dollars more than Congress had expected. The principal reason for the bigger budget, officials said, is a planned increase in spending for NATO.

Some congressmen and their staff were plainly displeased. "Haig is ramroding readiness and reinforcement down NATO's throat" said one congressional official, referring to Gen. Alexander M. Haig, the alliance's military chief. "Are European perceptions of the Soviet threat as intense as ours? If so, why aren't they doing more?"

Trying to Cope

The question of greater Western European spending on an alliance founded for their defense is one of several preoccupying U.S. officials. Nearly 28 years after its creation, NATO seems, at once, beset by serious internal troubles and struggling to cope with an accelerating buildup and modernization of Soviet-bloc forces in Central Europe. To administration officials, who seem intent on reaching beyond rhetoric and taking corrective steps, the issues facing the alliance go beyond the deficiencies in troop deployment and manpower, and in the coordination of a multitude of weapons and tactics.

The issues involve the organization's relevance, the caliber of its political and civilian leadership, its psychological as well as financial dependence on the United States. U.S. officials today speak with more sorrow than anger about the quality of the treaty organization.

"Look, NATO is a defensive alliance," said one administration official. "It's not an alliance that's planning a war. It has to sit in a responsive mode. Guys who sit in a fortress don't develop initiative after 30 years. How do you keep a vigorous alliance going when you're waiting for something to happen?"

Quietly, the alliance's troubles have emerged as a source of deepening involvement for the Carter administration, an involvement marked by the awareness that the Soviet Union appears intent on gaining conventional military superiority over the Western forces. Concern about the alliance was voiced almost immediately after the administration took office. Four days after the inauguration, Vice-President dale told the 15-member Council in Brussels that t ministration planned to h allocations for the alliance. ident Carter told alliance o in May, on his visit to t that the organization i "the heart of our foreign

Resolving the treaty or tion's troubles are another. On one level, there is a consensus, even among P critics on Capitol Hill, t Soviet Union is bolster forces and strategic weapo degree that appears to m Western alliance more an vulnerable.

The Eastern defense or tion, the Warsaw Pact, ha ed a quantitative advanta its Western counterpart i bat divisions, tanks, vehicles, artillery and At the same time, the Pact is closing the "qu gap" that has tradi favored the West. Soviet spending, according to officials, has been increa a rate of over 4 per cent in real terms and absorbs at least 11 to 12 of the Soviet Union's national product. In com the United States spe per cent of its gross product on defense a alliance's European mem per cent.

Beyond the external th the treaty organization's mental internal problems cials speak caustically qualifications of some political and civilian l within the organization, somnolence of a bureaucr sometimes appears pa One U.S. official was par frank: "The Germans what they're doing. depend on the Brits crunch. The Dutch are hopeless—never want t money."

Divisive Disp

There are other divis standing disputes. Gen. Steinhoff, the former c of the alliance's Milita mittee, has referred to t nization's arsenal as a museum of different rifl artillery pieces and Moreover Gen. Steinhoff that Western troops trained sufficiently, eit vidually or cooperativ that more than 50 per the ground forces would travel considerable dist reach forward defensive That view is now widel by alliance leaders.

To some military s these basic difficulties a ed by questions about relevance and credibili politically diffuse allianc overwhelmingly depende United States. In th organization's early days D. Eisenhower, the first Allied Commander, estim Western Europe would h defend itself in three years and "our troops home." Recently, Se Hart, D-Colo., raised t again, and asked if the States goal had chang Western Europe to be re for its own defense or doe ington intend to be invol manently in European d

Confusing

What seems most c according to some analys alliance's basic assumpt one day the Soviet Uni launch a conventional Europe—a tank assault north German plains resorting to tactical weapons or to all-out war. To these analysts, t organization's concerns academic. To others, the scenario is blurred, possibility exists of conventional attack tha be met by conventional m

"With conventional su the Soviets could intend a war," said one Pentag cial. "It's possible; th reason NATO is so im for us."

Letters

Argentine View

It seems to me astonishing that the IHT would publish an article such as the one that appeared on Oct. 10 by Karen De Young and referring to the government of my country, Argentina.

To begin with, it relates a conversation between two undisclosed people, then it classifies our so-called "dictatorship" as more terrifying because:

1) Our President is moderate; 2) We have no well-defined security police network; 3) We have less press censorship; 4) Our political parties and labor unions (probably among the most corrupt the world has ever seen, and I can substantiate this) are merely suspended rather than outlawed; 5) The disappearance of a number of prominent Argentines, many ostensibly allied to Videla; 6) Foreign journalists find it difficult to pinpoint the blame for abuse of human rights.

These are the so-called facts used to slander us. The article then estimates figures on the number of Argentines who are presumed to have disappeared—acknowledging that the various human rights movements in the country differ widely in their lists of disappearances.

Disappeared to where? To join the guerrillas and fight against organized society. Many people disappeared or were killed in Argentina before the military took over.

Do you think that the fact that the U.S. business community in Argentina was reduced to 10 per cent of its original force in the two or three years before the military took over and is now returning to normal isn't indicative of what was going on before and is going on now?

WILLIAM J. REYNAL.
Buenos Aires.

Quebec Issue

An editorial from The Washington Post (IHT, Nov. 8) blames France for deliberately fanning "the sparks of Quebec separatism" and thus dangerously "meddling in another country's business."

The general tone of the editorial seems to support the maintenance of the status quo in Canada and as such could also be understood as a dangerous foreign interference into the affairs of my country. As Premier Levesque has stressed repeatedly, the independence of Quebec can only be decided democratically by the informed vote in Quebec alone. At present, Quebec's general attitude toward the United States is one of neutrality, respect and even friendliness. Any U.S. interference in favor of Canadian federalism can only bring a negative reaction from the many Quebec residents who will decide for independence.

BERNARD ARCAND.
Copenhagen.

Big John

Re The New York Times story on George Foster of the Cincinnati Reds, named as the Most Valuable Player in the National League (IHT, Nov. 10), there is one glaring error that did a major injustice to a great oldtimer. The writer states that Foster, in hitting 52 home runs this season, joined a select club of "three others in the National League" who had broken the 50-homer barrier: Hack Wilson of the Chicago Cubs set the record with 56 in 1930; Ralph Kiner of the Pittsburgh Pirates had 54 in 1949 and Willie Mays of the San Francisco Giants hit 52 in 1965. So far so good, but the select club consists of four, and not three. How could he forget "Big" John Mize of the old New York Giants who banged out 51 in 1947, certainly no pitcher of his era ever could.

F.V.B.
Paris.

The International Tribune welcomes letters readers. Short letters better chance of being lished. All letters are to condensation for space sons. Anonymous letters not be considered for p tion. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but pen will be given to those signed and bearing the er's complete address.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.539.000 F R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08 Tel. 225-26-00 Telex. 280.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 34.831

هكذا من الأصل

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MUSIC IN ZURICH

Monteverdi Triptych Will Travel

By David Stevens

ICH, Nov. 14 (IHT).—With
production of Monteverdi's
torno d'Ulisse in Patria,"
urich Opera has magnifi-
completed its cycle of the
er's three full-length stage
that have survived more
intact to the present.

m as a whole, these three
ions stand as a fitting
ark in the astonishing re-
of interest in recent years
opera and its authentic
mance—and thanks to in-
ns from numerous music
s, the triptych will be ac-
to opera lovers through-
ope during 1978.

productions of "L'Or-
'Incoronazione di Pop-
HT, Jan. 25) and "Ulisse"
stand as models of seri-
opera-house craftsmanship.
for instance, was pro-
four weeks of intensive
al in the continuous pres-
of Nikolaus Harnoncourt,
nductor and artisan of the
reconstruction used here,
Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, the
director and set designer.
ll continuo ensemble was
d for all stage rehearsals.
sult was a level of artistic
ness rarely achieved in
ally-burly of opera-house

Harnoncourt-Ponnelle
ment in "Ulisse" is prob-
ter than in the two other
contrast to the mythical
e" (1607) and the realis-
orical "Poppea" (1642),
(1641) is a hybrid, with
ctics mingling allegorical
mythical Gods and quasi-
humans. Its libretto,
g Homer's telling of the homecoming of Odysseus, is long, detailed and somewhat pedantic.

But wherever the drama presents opportunities for the representation of human passion, Monteverdi rises to the occasion with music of great expressiveness, and his sense of form does much to alleviate the longueurs of the libretto.

Ponnelle continued the visual unity already established in the two other productions with his basic set of a central stone arch with two wings of smaller arches, balconies and stairways. To this were added touches of baroque machinery—the rolling waves of Neptune's realm, the stage elevator on which this ill-tempered god rose and descended with his fanfare of trombones, and Minerva's cloud chariot descending from the flies. The whole was richly decorated by Pet Halmen's imaginative costuming.

Ponnelle also used the stage with great flexibility, with exits and entrances at all points of the compass, establishing a field of action that embraced even the orchestra pit.

He seized on the Shakespearean contrasts in the libretto, not only making the most of the overtly comic scenes, but finding humor in unexpected places—in the all-too-human characters of the gods and in general exasperation at Penelope's persistence in refusing to recognize her long-absent husband.

One of the composer's madrigals was interpolated in mid-second act, rounding out the scene in which Penelope's three suitors implore her to love again and offer to entertain her with song, ingeniously providing an artificial but effective finale before the single intermission. Scenes moved fluidly from one to another, as with Odysseus's swift slaying of the suitors, quickly followed by the tragicomic suicide of the gluttonous sponger Iro, who rises from the corpses to bemoan his fate.

This suicide scene developed into a comic masterpiece with Iro, seeking someone to console him, staggering down to the conductor's stand. Harnoncourt put his arm around the poor fellow's shoulder, let him use the podium to address his laments to the audience, then handed him a dagger to get on with the job.

Only in the final love duet did Ponnelle's imagination fail to convince, with the reunited couple left to sing their rapturous phrases while lying flat on their backs, heads dangling slightly into the pit, gazing through the arch at a starry sky.

Brought to Life

Harnoncourt's realization of Monteverdi's skeleton score was as convincingly scholarly as might be expected of him, and he and his splendid ensemble of specialists in early instruments brought the music to life with vivid tonal and rhythmic impulse and dramatic incisiveness.

The cast of "Ulisse" is large, but Monteverdi's power of characterization is such that there are no minor ones, and Zurich assembled a cast with many strengths and no notable weaknesses.

Werner Hollweg was the stalwart and noble Odysseus (Ulisse) and the mezzo soprano Ortrun Wenkel was the radiant-voiced and solemn Penelope. Francisco Araiza's bright tenor was well employed as Telemaco and contrasted him with Hollweg's darker tenor as the father. Simon Estes, Peter Straka and the elegant countertenor Paul Esswood excelled as the trio of suitors, while the tenor Arley Reece sang and acted the comic Iro with the explosive energy of a Zero Mostel. Philippe Huttenlocher, as the faithful shepherd Eumete, sang with impressive artistry and gave dramatic profile to what could easily be a thankless part, and a boy soprano, Willi Wiedl, was a pert and poised Amore.

This Monteverdi triptych is already booked to appear in Hamburg in January and at the Vienna, Edinburgh and Berlin festivals next year, and other invitations are in hand. Meanwhile, it is understood that Harnoncourt and Ponnelle are thinking about extending this experience with a spectacle using some of the composer's madrigals.



Susan Schimert-Ramme.

Werner Hollweg (Ulisse) and Ortrun Wenkel (Penelope) in Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria," in Zurich.

ROUND THE GALLERIES IN PARIS AND LONDON

Paris

Mugot, La Dérive, 17 Rue Saints-Pères, Paris 6, to

e Mugot is 24 and this is
t exhibition. It is entitled
Occultes" and expresses
hyperactive sensibility
ts and drawings mingled
horistic texts and obfus-
explanations. She has
n artist's sensitivity to
is, graphic expression and
c understatement, and a
alent—favoring the under-
at too—that, with a ner-
end of provocation and
goes skittering about
siness that is apparently
f ours. What remains
ole is an aura of a
ng desire to reveal and
an experience—a discov-
encounter—that is mo-
and "nothing at all."

The charm that exudes from all this is not so much the charm of ambiguity, but rather that of a youthful susceptibility mingled with a very sure control.

* * *

Soulages, Galerie de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris Paris 8, to Dec. 30.

Soulages's manner is well established: the broad black line, the invading black mass squatting authoritatively on the canvas. The present show is devoted to works on paper and low-relief bronzes that are very close to the artist's graphic works.

* * *

Gupo Grabas, Galerie Krief-Raymond, 19 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Nov. 29.

Four Argentine artists whose only collective quality consists in having lived, talked and worked as neighbors for a number of years. A common denominator might also be a concern with repressive technology and conformity—both themes familiar to the Latin American sensibility. The works presented here are watercolors and each artist—Camporeale, Cugat, Obelar and Zelaya—has an individual style. Zelaya's work is particularly delicate and pretty in the treatment of its ideogrammatic content, and in each case the message is put across with a publicist's sense of articulation.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Nash and Nevinson in War and Peace, Leicester Galleries at the Alpine Club, 74 South Audley St., London W.1, to Nov. 19.

Paul Nash and C. R. W. Nevinson served in the British Army on the Western Front in World War I. They portrayed the conflict in a series of graphic works, some done from personal interest, others commissioned from them as official war artists. In 1919 and 1920, Nash returned to his work as a designer/painter and lived on the Kent seacoast; Nevinson wintered in New York and lived in France and in England. These places were also portrayed in graphics by the two artists. The most complete collection of their work to be assembled since the 1920s is now to be seen in this show, excellently annotated in the catalogue.

* * *

Diamond Story, Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton St., London W.1, to Nov. 19.

This gallery, which specializes in jewelry as sculpture, has had the delightful notion of showing designs incorporating diamonds by 11 jeweler/sculptors, some internationally famous, such as Gerda Flockinger, others, such as Gillian Packard and Hermann Schafran, comparative newcomers. Most pleasing are the ear pendants and necklaces, delicate as stardust, by Wendy Ramshaw.

* * *

Old Master Paintings, Brod Gallery, 24 St. James's St., London S.W.1, to Nov. 30.

Of the 30 recent acquisitions on show here, five are of outstanding importance—Woverman's "An Army on the Move"; one of the three known fruit still lifes by Ambrosius Bosschaert the Elder; a painting of the bird market in the Venetian Piazetta commissioned by the English connoisseur Christopher Crowe directly from the painter Luca Carlevaris (1665/1731); the superb "Landscape With a Distant Prospect of the Castle of Bentheim" by Jacob van Ruisdael, and most important, Van Dyck's "Portrait of Antoine Triest, Bishop of Ghent" (c. 1627).

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Mythology Condemned the Mint

A GOOD many years ago, exploring the ruins of Ostia Antica, the chief port of ancient Rome, I felt plants being crushed under my feet and hastily backed off, as a sweet pungent fragance rose around me. I had been walking on mint—mint planted there two or three thousand years earlier, and still growing.

I need not have recoiled: It is the destiny of mint to be crushed. Its name comes from that of the nymph Minthe, surprised by Persephone in the arms of her husband, Pluto; the vengeful Queen of Hell threw Minthe to the ground and trampled on her.

Planting paths with sweet-smelling herbs in order to walk on them and enjoy the protesting perfumes emitted from the bruised plants, a refinement worthy of Joris Karl Huysmans, was practiced by the Elizabethans. "Those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest," wrote Sir Francis Bacon, "but being trodden upon and crushed, are three—that is burnet, wild thyme and watermints; therefore you are to set whole alleys of them to have the pleasure when you walk or tread."

Wild mint is still the seasoner which is the trademark of Roman cooking today, but I think not the species I trod upon at Ostia, which was in all probability *Mentha pulegium*, excellent for providing ground cover and for allowing itself to be walked upon, for it is a creeping variety only about two inches high.

A Misunderstanding

We call it pennyroyal, which sounds like one of those charming old-fashioned herbal names like costmary or sweet cicely; actually it represents a misunderstanding and a garbling of a medieval name which meant the same thing as the Latin *pulegium*—flea plant. It was believed that pennyroyal attracted and killed fleas.

Though mints in general were used as strewing plants to sweeten dining rooms, banquet halls and ancient synagogues, pennyroyal was a favorite for the purpose, quite understanding in the case of a plant fatal to fleas at a period when diners were accustomed to throw their leftovers under the table to feed the dogs.

It may or may not have been pennyroyal which went into the brush of herbs used in the 19th century to swab the inside of a new hive with brown sugar or honey to persuade swarming bees to accept it as a residence, but it was balsam mint which in the 17th century was rubbed on the landing shelves of dovecotes to persuade pigeons, who were supposed to dote on it, to remain faithful to the home roost.

Pennyroyal was the species which disciples of Bacchus wore as wreaths on their heads to dispel drunkenness (John Gerard wrote many centuries later: "A Garland of Pennie-Royal made and worne about the head is of great force against the swimming in the head, and the paines and giddiness thereof.")

So Many Kinds

There are so many different kinds of mint that Walafrid Strabon, the medieval abbot of Reichenau, wrote that anyone who wanted to enumerate them all would have to be capable of counting all the fish in the Red Sea or the number of sparks thrown out by Etna in eruption.

This is a considerable exaggeration, for though the mint family, Labiatae, contains more than 2,000 species, divided among 150 genera, the true mints of the genus Mentha number only between 25 and 40 species, depending on who is doing the counting.

They are widely distributed in the temperate and subtropical zones, chiefly of the Old World, though mint is native not only to Eurasia, but also to North America, where, besides, many of the Eurasian species have become naturalized. Mint hybridizes with great ease, providing numerous subspecies, varieties and subvarieties, often difficult to tell apart.

All mints are relatively pungent because of their volatile oil, containing menthol, carried in resinous dots in the stems and leaves. "The smell of mint stirs up the mind and appetite to a greedy desire for food," wrote Pliny, and Gerard added that "the savor or smell of the water mint rejoyceth the heart of man," while one of his contemporaries put it that "being smelled into it is comfortable for the head and memory." Perhaps this strong odor should make all mints more or less flea-repellent; it is a fact that mints are very little bothered by insect pests.

Commercial Importance

Only two mints are of such commercial importance nowadays, spearmint and peppermint (the two favorite flavors of chewing gum). Neither of them are native to the United States, but they were planted in New England very early, and quickly became so thoroughly naturalized that both are now found growing wild in damp places throughout the country.

Spearmint, *Mentha spicata*, is believed to be the oldest of the mints, the one mentioned in the Bible (unless this was *Mentha longifolia*), called by the ancient Romans *menta* when cultivated, and *mentastraium* when wild. Its hardiest and most useful variety for drying is the curly-leaved *Mentha spicata* var. *crispata*. Spearmint is also called garden mint, green mint, and lamb mint or green-pea mint from two of the dishes in which it often appears.

Peppermint, *Mentha piperita*, also called brandy mint because it is the kind most often used for alcoholic drinks, has a strong taste of menthol, a flavor lacking in spearmint; the high menthol content accounts for the characteristic sensation of coolness which pervades the mouth after the original shock delivered by its pungency has died away. There are many varieties of peppermint, but for trade purposes they are all lumped together under two heads, the purple-stemmed black pepperminis, offshoots of *Mentha piperita* var. *vulgaris*, and white peppermints, derived from *Mentha piperita* var. *officinalis*.

Black peppermint is the kind most grown in the United States because it yields more oil. White peppermint is less hardy and less productive, but its oil has a more delicate flavor and commands a higher price. Black peppermint is also called English peppermint or Mitcham mint, because in England it is cultivated most assiduously in Mitcham, Surrey; almost all French peppermint comes from Milly-la-Forêt, where Jean Cocteau lived and is buried. but it would no doubt be farfetched to give peppermint credit for the *enfant-terrible* character of his writing.

Hampered by a predominantly American vocabulary, I was momentarily baffled to read in an English book that Mitcham peppermint "has the true flavor of bull's eyes and humbugs"; it appears that these are the names of two types of peppermint candy popular in the Old Country.

(c) *1977 Waverley Root.*

Roman Heating Works Found in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 14 (AP).—Archaeologists discovered a central heating system, a big black-and-white mosaic and other objects during diggings at an ancient Roman military camp at Ljubusko, near Mostar, dating back to the first century.

Ivan Bojanovski, chief archaeologist in charge of the diggings, said that the camp was a strategic stronghold on the road leading from Rome to Constantinople. The discovery was the first of its kind made in the central Yugoslav state of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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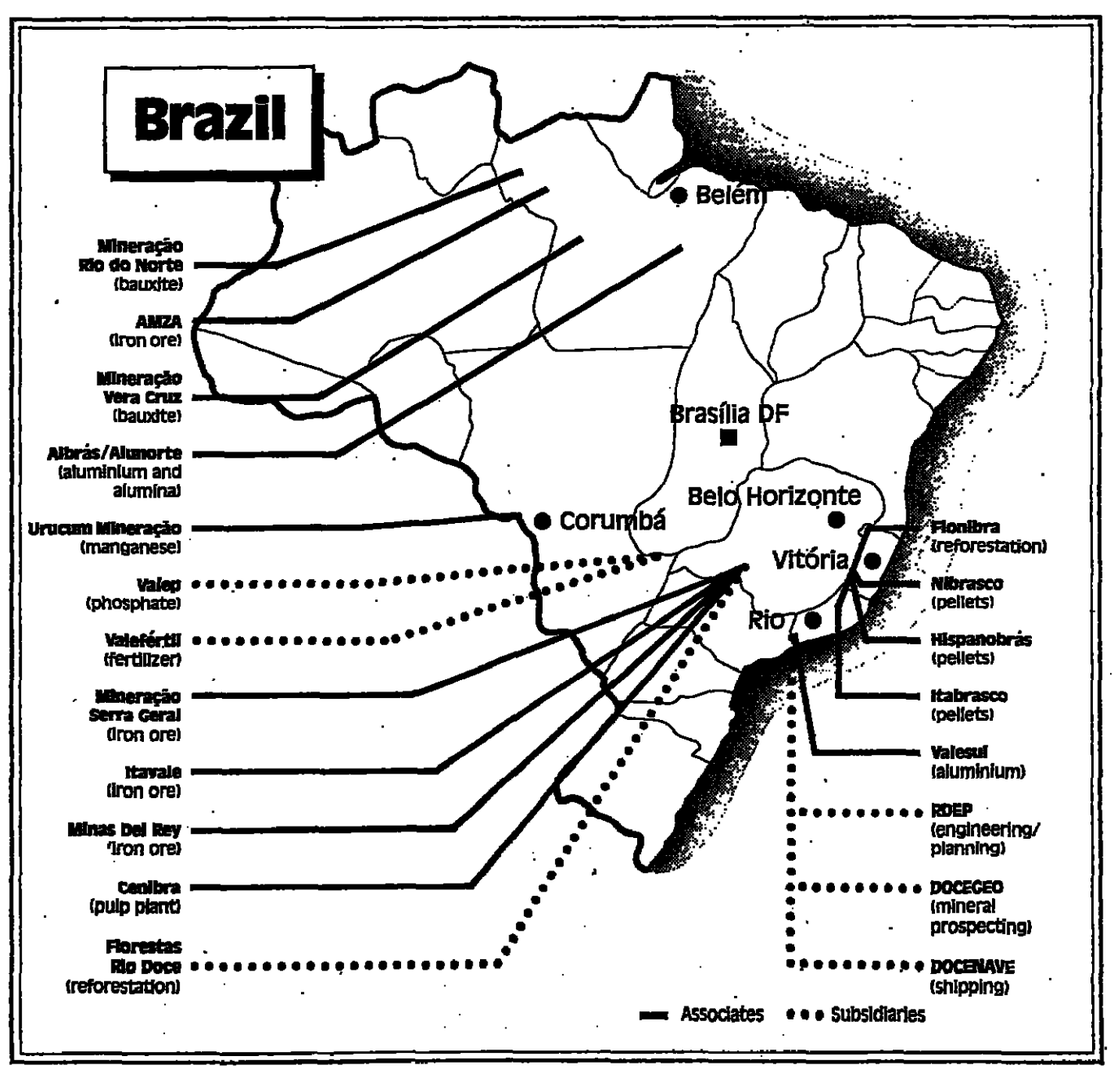
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IRON ORE
We've got a lot of it in Brazil



This is a portrait of the world's number one iron ore mining company. A portrait of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce. By 1980 we will be responsible for over 21% of the total amount of iron ore on the international market. And most of that ore is high grade, with a Fe content of 67% as opposed to the average 35-40% Fe content of American ore.

However, the operations of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce go far beyond the production, transportation and marketing of iron ore. CVRD heads a conglomerate of subsidiary and associated firms producing bauxite, alumina and aluminium, phosphate and fertilizers. Other operations include reforestation and manufacture of chemical pulp, working of manganese, geological prospecting and technological research. This map shows the location of the firms in the CVRD group, with their sectors of activity and the kind of work they do. Work that helps to enhance the image of Brazil worldwide.

If you want to know more about our company get in touch with us at the address below:

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Companhia Vale do Rio Doce

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 14

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24¼	15¾	AMF	1.24	6.9	8	x132	18⅝	17⅞	18	
22⅝	17⅝	ACF	2	6.0	10	11	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
23¼	15⅜	AMF	1.24	6.9	8	x132	18⅝	17⅞	18	
15⅞	12½	APL	1	7.8	6	24	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	36⅝	ARA	1.45	3.8	10	108	39	38½	38½	— ½
23⅝	17½	ASA	.80	3.9		118	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
12⅝	7¾	ATO	.40	4.4	8	31	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
53⅞	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.2	14	153	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
13⅞	9¼	AcmeC	.60	4.8	18	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	AdmDg	.04	1.3	5	14	3	3	3	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	AdaEx	1.15e	9.1		36	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	AdmMil	.20e	4.1	6	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Addrsg	.16e	.7		95	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	28⅝	AetnaLf	1.60	4.4	6	544	37	36¼	36⅜	— ⅝
15	10½	Aguirre				2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅝	2⅝	Aileen			58	48	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
35⅞	21	AirPrd	.40	1.5	11	85	28	26⅜	26½	— ⅝
15½	11½	AirbFrt	.70	5.0	11	6	14	14	14	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅜	Airco	1.35	4.6	6	x160	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	— ¼
19⅞	12⅝	Akzona	1.20	8.7	19	32	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅝	AlaGas	1.40	8.4	6	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
116½	110	AlaP pf	11	9.9		z200	111½	111½	111½	—1
95¾	89½	AlaP pf	8.28	9.		z100	91	91	91	—1
22	12¾	Alaskln	.66	4.3	9	41	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Albany	.80	5.0	5	30	16½	16	16	— ¼
9⅛	6	Alberto	.36	4.9	14	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	Albertsn	.80	3.1	9	41	26⅛	26	26	+ ¼
29½	21⅛	AlcanA	1.40	4.5	6	801	23½	22⅞	23	— ¼
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96	4.3	6	29	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	6.5	8	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	AllgCp	.60a	4.0	5	64	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	16⅝	AllgLd	1.28	7.3	10	42	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	35⅛	AllgLd pf	3	8.1		5	37	37	37	— ¼
22⅝	19½	AllePw	1.68	7.9	9	91	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
18¾	12¼	AllenGp	.70	3.9	8	78	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	20	Allergan	.50	1.7	13	50	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	38⅝	AlldCh	2	4.6	9	470	44	43	43⅝	— ¼
14⅞	11⅛	AlldMnt	.72	5.8	7	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13	10	AlldPd	.60e	4.7	46	15	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅝	AlldStr	1.10	4.7	7	119	23¾	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	AlldSup			44	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅞	AllieCh	1.10	4.3	5	148	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
11⅛	8⅝	AllrAu	.60b	5.5	5	51	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
19	12⅞	AlphPrt	.72a	4.6	4	31	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
59½	40⅛	Alcoa	1.80	4.0	8	459	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
36⅜	19⅝	AmlSug	2	8.3		146	24⅛	21⅞	24⅛	+3⅛
59⅞	31½	Amax	1.75	4.8	10	99	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
59¾	47	Amax pf	3	6.9		122	43⅞	43¼	43¼	
35⅝	21⅝	AMBAC	1.30	3.8	9	153	35	34	34	— ⅜
14	10½	Amcord	.80	5.8	6	118	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
24⅛	17¼	Amrce	1.20	5.4	6	11	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	25¼	AHess	.80b	2.7	6	235	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
82	60¼	AHes pf	3.50	5.3		90	66	65⅝	66	
24	16	AAirFlt	.64	3.3	9	56	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+1½
14¾	8	AmAir			3	211	10	9⅞	9⅞	
5	2⅝	AmAir wt				44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	20⅞	AAir pf	2.18	10.		13	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	13⅛	ABaker	1.20	7.4	6	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	41⅛	ABrnds	3.04	7.0	8	94	44⅛	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
47¼	35	ABdcst	1	2.4		337	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	10⅛	ABldM	.50	4.1	7	2	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
41¼	35½	AmCan	2.50	6.6	7	120	38⅛	36⅞	38⅛	— ¼
34⅛	27¼	ACan pf	1.75	7.4		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
2½	1¼	ACentry				18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	16	ACredl	1.30	7.3	5	55	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	23	ACyan	1.50	6.0	9	214	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	AmDistl				7	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
26⅛	23⅝	ADT	.96	3.4	11	70	28⅛	28	28	— ½
8⅛	6⅛	ADualVt				2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
14½	13⅛	ADul pf	.84a	5.9		9	14¼	14¼	14¼	
25⅜	23	AElPw	2.12	8.7	10	304	24⅝	24½	24½	
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.40	3.6	11	896	39	38⅜	38½	
15⅛	11⅝	AFamily	.50	3.7	6	78	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	AmFnSys			6	64	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	23⅛	AGlBd	1.96e	8.3		x38	24	23⅝	23⅝	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.5		6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
22⅞	17⅝	AGenIns	.90	4.0	5	195	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
32	25⅝	AGIn pf	1.80	6.1		15	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	8⅛	AHaritLf	.36	4.0	7	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅛	AHome	1.20	4.2	15	471	28½	28¼	28⅜	
31	22	AmHosp	.56	2.1	14	193	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	4.5	7	29	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	AMI	.48	2.8	8	143	u17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
15	8	AMdcp	.50b	3.4	7	170	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅛	AmMotrs			6	284	4	3⅝	3⅞	
47⅛	40	ANatR	2.80	6.1	8	80	46	45¼	45¾	
17⅛	10⅛	AShip	.60a	3.7	8	54	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ¼
34⅛	25⅛	AStand	2	5.7	7	71	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
11	8⅝	ASteril	.30	3.5	29	103	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
36⅛	27⅛	AmStrs	2.10	7.3	7	179	30	29	30	+1
65⅞	58⅜	ATT	4.20	6.9	9	1289	61⅛	60½	60⅞	+ ⅛
66⅛	61⅛	ATT pf	4	6.3		21	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	48⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.3		28	50⅛	50	50	
13⅛	11⅝	AWatWk	.76	5.7	5	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
20	17⅛	AWat pf	1.43	7.4		z50	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	5.8	6	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	138	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
35	27	Ametek	1.40	4.4	10	34	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	Amfac	1	6.7	25	30	16⅛	16	16⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	AMIC	.10	.7	5	37	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
30⅛	24⅛	AMPInc	.48	1.8	14	495	27½	27	27⅛	— ¼
13⅞	9⅞	Ampco	.60	5.3	7	29	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Ampex			10	249	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1½	AmrepCp				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.7	9	174	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Amst pf	.68	8.2		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
57⅛	44	Amsted	2.60	4.7	8	x25	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	26⅛	AnchrH	1.50	5.5	7	9	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	AndClay	1	4.5	7	21	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
7⅛	5⅛	Angelica	.24	4.2	7	130	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
9⅛	6⅛	Anlxter	.24	3.3	8	48	7½	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
6⅞	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t	6.1		41	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
28⅛	15⅛	Apache	.70	3.6	11	79	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
50⅛	32⅛	ApcoOil			10	139	47⅛	47	47	+ ⅛
93⅛	88	ApPw pf	8.12	8.8		z120	92	92	92	
19⅜	10⅛	ApldDig			13	157	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ½
44½	23⅛	ApldDig pf	1	3.1		4	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2	ApplMg			50	21	2½	2⅜	2½	
17⅛	13⅛	ArcataN	.76	4.7	7	25	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	15⅛	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	11	611	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	ArcticEnl			13	344	u6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Aristar			15	87	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
21¼	18⅛	ArizPS	1.68	8.2	7	108	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
128	112	AriPpf	10.70	9.5		z100	113	112½	112½	—1½
12	8⅛	ArkBst	.52b	5.3	5	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
35½	28⅛	ArkLGs	2	5.7	9	47	35¼	34⅞	35	
4⅛	2⅛	ArlenRlty				74	3	3	3	
8⅛	4⅛	Armada			5	41	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	Armco	1.80	7.1	9	178	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
30⅞	26⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.7		9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	ArmstCk	1	5.8	10	97	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
34⅛	21	ArmRu	1.20	4.4	4	31	27½	27	27	— ⅜
22⅛	17⅛	AroCorp	1	4.9	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
22⅛	14⅛	Arvin	1	5.1	4	134	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
35⅛	26⅛	Arvin pf	2	6.3		8	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ½
23⅛	13	Asarco	.40	2.8	16	299	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	29	AshlOil	2	6.3	6	192	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
33¼	24	AsdDG	1.50	5.5	9	438	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Athlone	.80	6.2	5	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	AtlcoMtg				43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅞	20⅛	AtCyEl	1.62	7.3	10	20	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ¼
61⅞	49⅛	AtlRich	2	3.7	10	367	54	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	49	AtlRc pf	3.75	7.3		z20	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
74⅛	59⅞	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.3		32	65⅛	64⅛	64⅞	— ⅛
29½	15½	AtlasCp			7	57	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21½	AutoDta	.48	1.4	18	67	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	Autmtn	.40	3.3	7	86	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	AvcoCp			3	272	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅛	¼	AvcoCp wt				149	17-64	d15-64	¼	
47⅛	41⅛	Avco pf	3.20	7.4		24	43⅛	43	43	
54⅛	46	Avco pf	4.20	8.5		10	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ½
22½	15⅛	Avery	.44	2.6	10	33	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Avnet	.70	4.2	6	55	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
52⅛	42⅛	Avon	2.40	5.1	15	924	47½	47	47⅛	— ¼

B

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	1⅛	BT Mtg				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	28⅛	Babck	1.50a	2.7	12	27	57	55⅞	56½	— ¼
9⅛	5½	Bache	.40	5.9	11	133	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19⅛	8⅛	Bakerln	.48	2.5	13	309	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
52⅛	42⅛	Bakrlntl	.64	1.4	12	87	47	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5.3	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16½	BallCp	1	5.4	6	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
29⅛	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	13	279	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
28½	24⅛	BallGE	2.16	7.6	10	69	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	
61	53⅛	Balt pf	B4.50	8.2		z300	56	55	55	+ ⅛
26	15⅛	BanCal	.60	3.2	12	7	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Bandag	.40	3.4	8	126	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
24	11⅛	BangPnt	.50	2.3	6	34	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	15	BanP pf	1.25	5.5		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
38	30	BnkNY	2.32	7.4	6	10	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	BkofVa	.86	6.3	11	7	14	13⅝	14	
23⅛	20⅛	BankAm	.94	4.0	9	1071	23⅞	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
42	34⅛	BankTr	3	8.5	7	132	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	27⅛	BnkT pf	2.50	8.8		8	28¾	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	27	Barber	1.60	5.5	12	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	10⅛	BardCR	.28	2.2	12	93	13⅛	12⅞	13	
19⅞	16⅛	BarnsGp	.50	4.9	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	Basiclnc	1	4.3	8	149	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	
54	34⅛	Basic pf	2.50	4.9		290	51	51	51	—2
42	26⅛	BatesMf	.80	2.3	17	25	35	34⅝	34½	— ¼
42⅛	28⅛	BauschL	1	2.4	10	218	42⅛	41⅛	41½	— ¼
40⅛	28⅛	BaxtTrv	.29	.8	17	442	37⅝	37¼	37⅛	— ½
3⅛	1⅝	BayCoP				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4⅛	BaykCig	.24	3.0	9	47	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Bearing	.60	2.2	10	32	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
28⅛	22½	BeatFds	.95	4.0	11	430	24½	24⅛	24¼	
34⅛	22⅛	Beckmn	.32	.9	16	291	u35¼	34½	35	+ ½
34½	25½	BectnD	.60	2.0	13	190	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	
31⅛	19⅞	Beech	1.10b	3.9	9	220	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Beker				100	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	BelcoP	1	3.1	6	58	31⅞	31½	31⅝	
28⅛	19⅝	Belden	1.32	6.3	6	3	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.3	9	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23	15⅛	BellHow	.84	5.2	21	24	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Bellind	.08a	1.7	5	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
57⅛	45⅛	BellCd	4.08	8.4	8	58	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	18	Bemis	1.20	6.4	6	x11	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
47	34⅛	Bendix	2.28	5.7	8	85	40⅛	39½	39⅞	
27	20⅛	BenfCp	1.60	7.0	7	127	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
63⅛	47⅛	Benef pf	4.30	8.6		2	50	49½	49½	+ ⅛
55⅛	51	Benef pf	4.50	8.8		z160	51	51	51	
2⅛	1⅝	BnfStM				36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	BengtB	.01e	1.1	9	63	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BerkeyP			9	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	
30⅛	17⅛	BestPd	.08e	.3	9	361	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
43⅛	13⅛	BethStl	1	4.7		1749	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	BigThr	.40b	1.3	14	98	32⅛	32	32	— ¼
20⅛	14⅛	BlackDr	.48	3.0	18	224	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	BlairJn	1	5.7	5	19	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	BlissL	1b	6.6	6	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18	BlckHR	1.25	5.0	12	56	25⅛	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	20	BlueB	1.20	5.0	4	316	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	4⅛	Bluebrd	.20	4.0	5	2	5	5	5	
5⅛	3	BobbieBr				145	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
29⅛	23⅛	Boeing	1	3.5	7	850	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	BoiseC	1.10	4.1	7	177	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	BkMnth	1.20	4.4	12	48	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
36⅛	29⅛	Borden	1.56	4.9	8	111	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
32⅛	25⅛	BorgW	1.80	6.5	6	83	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Bormans			5	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
29⅛	24⅛	BosEd	2.44	9.4	12	64	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
102½	92	BosE pf	8.88	9.3		z350	96	94	96	+1
12½	12	BosE pr	1.17	9.4		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	BosE pr	1.46	9.4		7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	Braniff	.30	3.5	5	306	8⅝	8½	8½	
41⅛	27⅛	BraunC	.60	1.9	7	313	33⅛	30⅞	32⅛	+2⅛
32⅛	23⅛	BrigSt	.92a	3.6	11	158	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
35⅛	28⅛	BristM	1.10	3.2	13	650	35⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	13⅛	BritPet	.23e	2.0	14	238	16⅛	16½	16½	— ¼
35⅞	26⅛	BrkwGl	1.40	5.0	7	15	28⅛	28	28	+ ¼
22⅛	19⅛	BkyUG	1.80	8.7	8	16	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
28⅛	26	BkUG pf	2.47	9.1		5	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	BwnShp	.30	3.3	8	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10½	8	Brown	.30	3.8	7	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
23½	19⅛	BwnGp	1.40	6.5	7	24	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
11	7⅛	BwnFer	.40	4.1	10	108	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	Brnswk	.60	4.9	6	211	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17	BrushW	1	5.2	6	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	BucyEr	.80	3.9	8	120	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
23⅛	18⅛	BuddCo	1.60	6.9	4	255	u23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Budget	.25b	2.7	4	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅛	BufFo	1.40s	4.1	6	15	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Bulova				22	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13	10⅛	BudnyCp	.88	7.3	6	22	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
23⅛	20½	BunkrH	1.86	8.6		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8	BunkRa			7	71	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	BnkR pf	1.50	7.7		15	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
30	20⅛	Burlind	1.40	6.1	7	201	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
53	36½	BurlNo	1.60	4.0	6	95	40⅞	40½	40½	+ ⅛
8	7⅛	BrlNo pf	.55	7.1		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
51⅛	42½	BrlNo pf	2.85	6.3		7	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+ ⅜
20½	16⅛	Burndy	.66	3.8	9	13	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
91⅛	54⅛	Burghs	1	1.4	14	323	69⅝	68½	69	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Buttes	.16	1.0	5	184	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛

C

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
62⅛	46⅛	CBS	2.40	4.5	8	149	53	52⅝	52⅝	
9⅛	3⅛	CCI			7	158	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	CI Rlty				4	8	8	8	
40⅛	31⅛	CIT	2.40	7.1	8	107	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	CLC	.24	4.9	7	127	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	CMI Inv	.50	4.0	6	76	12½	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅛	CNA Fn			6	140	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16	12⅛	CNA pf	1.10	7.7		86	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12	CNAI	1.08a	8.7		26	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
55⅛	44⅛	CPC	2.50	4.9	9	90	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅜
21⅛	15	CTS	.70	4.2	7	115	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
49⅛	37	CabotC	1.60	3.7	6	32	44	43½	43½	— ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Cadence			4	10	4⅛	4	4	
9⅛	4	Caesars			7	101	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	CalPUt	1.64	9.0	9	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
18	12⅛	Calihn	.35b	2.5	18	24	14⅛	13⅝	14	
2⅛	1½	CamerB			4	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
35	27	CmpRL	.60a	1.8	30	130	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
39⅛	34⅛	CamSp	1.48	4.0	11	100	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	20	CampT	.88	4.1	8	13	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
18½	14⅛	CdPac	.93e	5.7	5	50	16⅝	16	16⅝	
10⅛	8	CanalR	.64	6.0	37	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
57	44⅛	CapCitis	.20	.4	11	198	u57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
25	19½	CapHold	.60	2.6	10	89	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	31⅛	Carbor	1.24	2.5	11	736	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	
25	15⅛	Carlisle	1	4.5	6	7	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
70½	61	CaroCO	5	7.8		z140	64	63½	64	+1
7⅛	5⅛	CaroFrg	.30	4.3	7	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
25⅛	21½	CarPw	1.72	7.4	9	92	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
31	27	CarP pf	2.67	9.0		14	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	CarTec	1.20	5.6	6	98	u21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅜
20⅛	13½	CarrCp	.80	5.4	7	391	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15	11⅛	RarrGn	.98e	8.0		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	19½	CrsPir	1.20a	5.3	5	10	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
22	16⅛	CartHaw	1	4.9	10	92	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
38	32	CartHw pf	2	5.7		11	35⅛	35	35	
10⅛	6⅛	CartWal	.40	4.6	10	94	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8	CascNG	.50r	5.8	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	14½	CastlCk	.80b	4.4	9	67	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
59½	48⅛	CatrpT	1.80	3.3	12	965	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	9½	CecoCp	.50	4.8	33	6	10½	10⅛	10½	
53	40⅛	Celanse	2.80	6.3	10	83	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
54	51	Celan pf	4.50	8.7		1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
5½	2	Cenco				41	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
16⅛	10½	Centex	.16	1.1	8	108	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
17⅛	14⅛	CenSoW	1.26	8.0	8	639	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
22½	19½	CenHud	1.88	9.0	7	15	21	21	21	
19⅛	17⅛	CentlLt	1.60	88.	10	32	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
56	50	CnILT pf	4.50	8.6		z150	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1
32⅛	29½	CnlLt pf	2.87	9.5		z660	31	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	28⅛	CnlLt pf	2.62	9.0		z500	29	28½	29	
16⅛	13⅛	CenllPS	1.28	8.8	8	45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
29⅛	20	CenLaE	1.40	5.9	9	71	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15½	CeMPw	1.40	8.6	9	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	CenSoya	.70	5.8	15	104	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	CenTel	1.50	5.8	9	334	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
24⅛	19½	CentrDat	1	4.6	10	44	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Crt-teed	.70	2.7	8	113	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
32⅛	25⅛	CessAir	1.44	4.4	7	80	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ⅜
27⅛	17⅛	Chmplin	11.0	5.5	6	558	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	Chml pf	1.20	5.8		34	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ChamSp	.68	6.3	8	95	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	CharlCo	.16	4.0	5	36	4	3⅞	4	
32⅛	27⅛	ChrINY	2.12	7.3	6	50	29⅛	28⅞	29	
10	8⅛	ChasFd	7.0e	7.6		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅛	27⅛	ChasM	2.20	7.4	8	212	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ChaseT				31	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Chelsea	4.0	5.7	11	51	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
50½	28	Chemtn	1.50	3.2	22	86	47⅝	47	47	— ⅛
47⅛	38⅛	ChmNY	3	7.2	6	54	41⅝	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
25⅛	23	ChNY pf	187.	8.0		18	23½	23⅝	23⅝	
33⅛	24⅛	ChesVa	1.36	52.	7	4	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	20⅛	ChesePn	.84	3.8	12	88	22⅛	22	22⅛	
43⅛	32⅛	Chessie	2.32	69.	9	77	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
64	47⅛	ChiBrl	18.0a	3.6	7	17	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	ChiMlw				60	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
16½	11	ChiMlw pf				1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
30⅛	21½	ChiPneT	2	86.	20	51	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	ChkFull				19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10	4⅛	ChrisCft			7	73	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
26	12⅛	ChCft pf	1.40	5.6		128	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14½	Chromal	1	64	6	86	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
75	61	Chroma pf	5	78.		1	64	64	64	
31⅛	13⅛	Chrysler	1	7.0	3	847	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
31⅛	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	1.9	10	113	31⅛	30⅞	31	— ½
29	23⅛	CinBell	19.2	67.	7	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
25⅞	20⅝	CinnGE	1.84	8.3	7	117	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
51	47¼	CinG pf	4	8.3		z60	48	48	48	+ ½
93	87¾	CinG pf	7.44	82.		z10	90¼	90¼	90¼	
109½	104	CinG pf	92.8	8.6		z200	107½	107½	107½	+1
41½	30	CinMil	1.08a	48.	8	31	37¾	37½	37⅝	— ¼
34	20¾	Citicrp	1.06	4.5	8	1605	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
63	49	CitiesSv	3	5.8	7	144	52¼	51½	51¾	+ ¼
16¼	11⅝	CityInv	8.0	5.9	5	291	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	23⅝	CityIn pf	2	8.0		11	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	11⅛	CityIn pf	1.10	96.		14	11½	11½	11½	
43⅛	28⅝	ClarkE	1.80	5.2	6	97	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	11	ClarkOil	5.0	3.7	10	21	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
71	47⅝	ClvClf	1.90e	3.5	10	22	55¾	55	55	+ ½
35¾	32	ClevEl	2.64	7.7	7	101	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ¼
92½	85¾	ClvEl pf	74.0	8.4		z40	88	88	88	
130½	119½	ClvEl pf	12	9.9		z120	121½	120¾	121¼	— ¾
14⅞	8½	Clevepk	.60	63.	9	61	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
15⅞	10½	Clorox	6.0	42.	10	535	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8⅝	CluetPea	.50	5.0	5	74	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
13½	11⅝	CluetP pf	1	8.1		8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
24½	13⅛	CstStGs	.30	1.5	5	136	20	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
30	22⅛	CstSG pf	18.3	71.		6	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
26½	17⅛	CstSG pf	1.19	54.		1	22	22	22	— ¼
10¼	7⅝	CocaBtl	.40	4.2	13	393	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
46⅞	35½	CocaCl	1.54	39.	15	632	39⅞	39	39⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅛	ColowBk	.92	4.1	4	x75	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅝	ColeNat	.60	5.6	5	x11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Coleco			9	76	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	ColgPal	1	4.3	11	466	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
13	10	CollAik	64.	5.8	7	54	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7½	CollinF	.24	2.2	6	57	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	24¼	ColPenn	1	31.	9	47	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	18¾	ColnSt	1.45	7.5	7	17	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
59¼	41	ColInd	275.	6.0	6	65	45⅝	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
32¼	28	ColGas	2.24	76.	8	103	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
64	58	ColGs pf	5.62	96.		13	58¾	58⅝	58½	+ ½
62½	57⅝	ColGs pf	5.48	9.3		3	59	58½	59	+1
19⅞	7⅝	ColuPict			9	1063	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
28⅞	25¼	ColSOh	23.2	8.4	8	40	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
28⅞	26⅜	ColSO pf	24.2	8.8		6	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
27¾	19	CombC	15.e	.6	9	54	u27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
39½	33¼	CmbEn	1.60	4.1	10	182	u40	39	39¼	+ ¼
52½	43	CmE pf	1.70	33.		22	52	51½	52	+2
22½	16⅝	CmbEq	.10b	.5	13	76	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ¼
32¼	27⅝	CmwE	24.0	8.0	10	236	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
10½	9¼	CmwE wtB				1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
23	19⅞	CwE pf	14.2	66.		2	21½	21⅛	21½	
23¼	21⅝	CwE pf	1.90	82.		6	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	23⅝	CwE pf	2	8.3		3	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
28½	27	CwE pf	237.	8.7		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
33½	30¼	CwE pf	2.87	8.8		4	32¾	32¾	32¾	
8⅝	2¼	CommwOil				192	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	10	ComO pf	1.72	16.		7	10½	10½	10½	
37⅞	28⅝	Comsat	1.40	3.9	10	1959	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
44	31	Compgr	.28	.6	10	81	43⅝	43¼	43½	— ½
9⅝	6⅝	CompSci			9	100	8½	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
17¼	11¾	ConAgr	1	6.3	4	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
29¾	21¾	ConeMl	16.0	5.4	5	78	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
19½	13¼	Congolm	.60	3.2	7	147	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	ConnM	1.60	7.6	14	36	21	21	21	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	Conrac	8.0	3.7	6	13	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
25¼	20¼	ConEd	2	8.3	5	441	24¼	24	24	— ¼
80½	71⅛	ConE pf	6	7.7		7	78⅛	78	78¼	— ¼
56⅝	52¼	ConE pf	5	93.		1	54	54	54	— ½
27	22¼	ConFds	150.	6.3	8	319	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
71½	61⅛	ConF pf	45.0	7.1		4	63⅞	63¼	63¼	— ¼
26½	21½	ConFrgt	.90	3.5	7	58	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	34⅝	ConNG	25.0	5.9	6	213	42⅝	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	20⅞	ConsPw	21.2	8.8	6	131	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
53	47⅝	CnPw pf	45.0	9.0		z500	50	50	50	
88	77½	CnPw pf	7.45	8.9		z350	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅜
90⅞	79⅜	CnPw pf	7.72	91.		z50	85	85	85	+ ½
90⅜	80½	CnPw pf	7.76	89.		z3650	87¼	87	87¼	+1½
89¼	80	CnPw pf	7.68	9.1		z130	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
27⅞	25⅝	CnPw pf	24.3	91.		3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
9	6	ContAir	.25e	3.1	6	274	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ContCop				8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	47⅝	ContlCp	3	56.	7	x133	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ½
37⅞	30¼	CntlGrp	2.20	6.6	8	119	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
27	25⅝	CntGp pr	2	77.		9	26	25⅞	26	
29⅜	23⅝	ContlII	1.32	5.1	7	246	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
17¼	14⅝	ContlIP	1.28	8.3	24	12	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
2⅜	1½	ContlIRt				132	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
38	27⅝	Cont Oil	14.0	4.8	8	1556	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ½
17⅞	14¼	ContTel	1.16	7.3	9	149	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅞	CtlData	1.5	.6	8	1609	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
4⅞	2⅝	CookUn	.19t	6.6	8	68	3	2⅞	2⅞	
49¼	38⅝	Coopln	1.08	2.6	9	323	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
17⅛	9⅞	CoopLab	.20	12.	17	527	u17¼	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅝
18⅞	11⅞	CoopTR	.70	5.2	3	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
19½	16⅞	CopT pf	1.25	6.7		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
20⅞	17	Copelnd	7.6	4.1	7	25	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
24	18	Coppwd	12.0	66.	6	x20	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Cordura	.20	6.2	11	78	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
71½	53⅞	CornG	1.52	25.	12	213	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	15½	CorrBlk	.80	4.2	10	26	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
2	1	Cousins				84	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	12	Cowles	.72	44.	18	12	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
33⅝	25½	CoxBdct	65.	2.0	9	28	32⅛	30¾	31⅞	+1⅞
15⅛	10¼	Craig	.58	39.	4	46	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
36	25⅝	Crane	1.40	5.0	7	14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
6	3¾	CredlF	.32	53.	5	38	6⅛	6	6	
29	24	CrockN	16.6	6.6	6	21	25¼	25	25	— ¼
16¾	12¾	CrompK	9.0	6.3	6	x12	14¾	14½	14¼	
23⅝	22	CrouHi	9.0	3.9	10	16	23¼	23	23	— ¼
24⅞	19¾	CrwnCk			8	93	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
45½	32	CrwZel	1.90	5.3	8	237	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ¼
35⅝	26¼	CrumF	172.	5.3	5	113	33	32¼	32¼	—1
23⅝	19¼	Culbro	1.32	65.	6	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	
14¼	9½	Culligan	.48	4.4	8	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
58½	35	CumEn	1.68	4.0	5	123	42⅞	41⅝	41⅝	—1¼
9½	5⅝	CunnDrg	.25	2.9	12	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅞	11⅞	Currlnc	1.10	8.9	5	11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
19⅝	13⅝	CurtW	.60	4.0	6	48	15⅛	15	15	
28½	24⅜	CurtW A	2	7.8		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
30⅞	27	CutlerH	1.40	4.3	9	142	u32⅞	31	32⅞	+2
23½	18⅛	Cyclp	1.20e	6.0	5	11	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
24¼	15⅝	Cyprus	1.40	7.5	22	207	19¼	18¾	18¾	+ ¼

D

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅝	6¼	DPF			7	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
8¼	5	Damon	.20	3.6	79	42	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
14	8¼	DanRiv	.64	5.7	6	90	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	22	DanaCp	1.20	4.4	8	71	27⅞	27	27	
39	30⅛	Dartlnd	12.8		8	16	35½	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
41⅝	33¼	Dart pf	2	5.3		5	38	38	38	+ ½
52	34	DataGen			17	127	50¼	47⅝	50	— ⅜
25¼	17½	Datapnt			14	327	35	35	35⅛	— ⅛
19¼	15½	Dayco	.50b	3.1	4	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
42⅞	23½	DaytHd	1.40	3.3	10	x279	42½	42	42	— ⅜
22⅛	18	DaytPL	1.65	9.0	9	81	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
94½	84	DPL pf	7.70	8.7		z10	89	89	89	
131	123⅞	DPL pf	12.50	10.		z110	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	
33½	24	Deere	1.30	4.8	7	812	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ½
29⅝	24	DelMon	1.60	6.5	6	169	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
15	13	DelmP	1.20	8.7	9	98	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
39⅞	30	DeltaAir	.70	1.9	7	803	36½	35	36	— ½
11¼	4⅛	Deltec			19	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Deltona				39	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	23	DenMf	1.24	49.5	6	43	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅜	Dennys	.60	2.1	11	122	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
30⅝	16¼	Dentsply	.80	4.2	12	26	19	19	19	
20¼	12½	DeSoto	.80	4.2	8	64	19	18¼	19	+1
18	15⅝	DetEd	1.45	8.7	8	149	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
74⅜	63½	DetE pf	5.50	7.7		4	72	71½	71½	—1½
83⅜	78	DetE pf	7.68	9.3		z10	83	83	83	+ ¼
85½	75	DetE pf	7.45	9.0		z100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
85½	75	DetE pf	7.36	9.1		z200	81	81	81	+ ⅛
29⅞	27⅛	DetE pf	2.75	9.7		3	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
30	22⅝	Dexter	1	4.1	8	30	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6½	DiGior	.40	4.6	6	51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15	12¼	DialCp	1	5.6	7	44	u18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
39⅞	32⅛	Dialnl	2.20	6.2	9	51	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
36⅛	17	DjaV			10	1310	u36⅛	34⅜	36⅛	+ ½
33⅝	26⅝	DiamS	1.40	4.8	7	x844	29⅞	28⅝	29	— ⅞
39⅞	25⅝	DiamS	1.40	4.8	7	x844	29⅞	28⅝	29	— ⅞
34⅝	23½	Dia pfD	1.20	4.7		x7	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—1
10⅛	6⅝	DickAB	.20	2.5	7	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅜	10	Dictaph	.64	5.6	10	70	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Diebold	.50	3.9	19	97	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
54	36⅝	DigitalEq			16	650	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
17⅝	7	Dillngm	.52	6.7	8	79	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	30	Dillon	1.20b	3.7	12	5	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	32½	Disney	.16b	.4	15	328	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
2	1	Divrsfdln				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	13-16	DivrsMtg				74	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	11	DrPeppr	.56	3.6	16	315	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
61	42½	DomeM	.80	1.4	15	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	DonLJ	.14	4.7	23	27	3	2⅞	3	
25½	21⅝	Donnly	.76	3.3	9	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	15	DorOliv	.32	1.9	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Doresy	.50	3.3	7	17	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	Dover	1.20	2.9	10	134	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅜
43⅛	26	Dow Ch	1.20	4.2	9	1952	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ⅜
34⅝	29¼	DowJn	1.32	3.9	14	9	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ¼
33	23⅝	Dravo	1.05	3.6	9	33	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
47⅞	37⅛	Dressr	.88	2.0	10	215	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
18¼	16	DrexB	1.44	8.6		18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
125	105¼	duPont	5	4.1	11	390	120½	118⅞	120½	+1¼
52¼	49	duPnt pf	3.50	7.1		2	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¼
65¼	62¼	duPnt pf	4.50	7.0		5	64	63⅞	64	+ ½
22½	19⅝	DukeP	1.72	7.8	9	203	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
93	84	Duke pf	6.75	7.8		2	87	87	87	+1
31⅝	29	Duke pf	2.69	9.1		20	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
31½	25⅝	DunBr	1.24	4.1	15	x151	31	30½	30½	— ¼
21⅛	19	DuqLtg	1.72	8.8	10	55	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
25½	23	Duq pf	2	8.3		z30	24	24	24	+ ⅜
28	25¼	Duq pr	2.31	8.8		z200	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
31	25	Duq pr	2.75	9.2		z830	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+1
13⅝	10¼	DutchB	.14	1.2	11	21	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ¼
13⅞	9⅝	Dymo	.43	3.8	7	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛

E

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21½	15⅝	EG&G	.35	2.0	11	79	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	EMI	.16e	4.1	7	33	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	E Sys	1.20	4.2	6	74	u28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ½
22	17⅝	EagleP	.68	3.6	8	x18	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
27½	17⅝	EascoCp	.90	3.3	10	13	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	EastAir			4	183	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
29¼	17½	EastGF	.80	4.0	16	75	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	EastUtl	1.60	9.5	13	25	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
85⅜	49⅞	EsKod	1.62a	3.0	13	1233	54⅝	53⅝	53⅞	—1¼
45⅝	35½	Eaton	2	5.2	6	148	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	21⅝	Echlin	.60	2.3	12	221	26⅛	25	25	
29⅝	23⅝	EckrdJk	.64	2.6	13	86	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
73	53⅝	EdisBr	2.20	3.1	8	14	70	70	70	
15⅝	12	Edwrd	.60a	4.0	5	45	u15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
20	14⅝	ElPaso	1.10	6.2	8	251	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	ElecAssc				127	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
23¾	13⅝	EDS	.72	4.5	12	21	16⅛	16	16	
4⅝	2⅞	ElMeMg			6	79	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	9⅝	ElMM pf	.75k			2	10	10	10	
22	17¼	Elgin	1a	5.2	5	92	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
8⅝	4½	Elixir			5	69	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
37⅛	22⅞	Eltra	1.16	4.7	7	14	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ½
35	31¼	EmerEl	1.20	3.5	14	518	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	37¾	Emery	1.50	3.6	17	128	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Emeryln	.50	2.5	18	425	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
47	32⅝	Emhart	1.80	4.5	6	88	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅜
		Emhart wi				2	31½	31½	31½	
57⅝	44	Emht pf	2.10	4.0		1	52	52	52	
17¼	15	EmpDs	1.35	8.6	8	25	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
11½	10	EmpD pf	.92	8.8		z450	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31¼	18¼	EmpGas	.40	1.4	7	21	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
35⅝	25	EngMC	1.20	4.5	7	339	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅝
6¾	5⅝	EnnisB	.35	6.0	5	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
33⅛	27¼	Ensrch	1.80	6.0	8	x45	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
25	21⅛	Entex	1.20	4.9	7	12	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	29⅝	Envrtec	.80	2.5	9	121	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	25⅝	Equitx	2.23a	7.7	10	9	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	Equimk	.88	7.3	6	53	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
37	24⅝	EqutGs	2.84	7.8	6	12	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	EqiLf	2.20	9.4	10	49	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	29½	Esmrk	1.84	6.1	8	65	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8½	Esquire	.32	3.5	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	8¼	Esquire	.32	3.5	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	EssexCh	.50	4.7	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	6	Estrlin	.35	5.5	7	36	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
45⅝	37⅛	Ethyl	2	5.0	5	50	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
59¼	47	Ethyl pf	2.40	4.6		5	52	52	52	
16¼	11⅝	EvansP	.80a	5.0	7	158	16⅛	15⅞	16	
15⅝	14⅝	Evan pf	1.40	9.3		10	15	15	15	
29⅛	23⅝	ExCelO	1.40	3.9	7	54	26½	25¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	8.8		10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
55⅝	45⅝	Exxon	3	6.1	9	850	49½	48¾	49⅛	+ ⅜

F

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27½	20⅝	FMC	1.20	5.4	6	87	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
39	32¼	FMC pf	2.25	6.7		255	34	33½	33½	
11⅝	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	3.7	9	71	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	FabriCtr	.20	4.2	6	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
8	4⅝	FacelEnt			14	12	5	5	5	
41⅝	21½	FairCm	.80	3.2	124	307	25¾	25	25¼	— ½
16¼	9⅝	Fairlnd	.40	2.7	9	132	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	FairmlF	.76	6.9	12	16	11	11	11	+ ⅛
34⅞	22⅛	FalconS	.83	2.4	14	53	33⅞	32½	32¾	— ⅜
11½	8⅛	FrWstFn				3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	FarahMf				45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Fedders				153	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
32½	24	FedCo	1.80	6.0	10	28	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	20¾	FdMog	1.40	6.8	5	28	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
17½	14⅝	FedNMt	1	6.4	5	338	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	FedPB	.93	6.6	7	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
25	24⅝	FPap pf	1.15	4.7		220	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	FPap pf	1.20	6.9		10	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
21½	13½	FdSignl	.80	5.2	9	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
47⅞	23	FedDSt	1.45	3.6	11	327	41	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	Ferro	1.44	4.9	7	47	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7	Fibrebd				31	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6	FidFin	.30	3.8	4	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	FidUnl	2.40	7.9	7	45	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
23⅛	19	Fidcrst	1.40	5.1	6	33	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ¼
15⅝	9½	Filtrol			6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22	15¼	FinSanB	.72	3.6	4	7	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
26½	17	FinlFed	.80	3.1	5	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	15	Firestn	1.10	6.8	9	528	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	FtChrt	.80	4.6	6	110	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
22⅝	16⅞	FstChic	1	5.3	7	125	19	18⅞	18⅞	
37⅝	28⅝	FtBnTx	1.12	3.7	8	4	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	37¼	FtInBn	1.40	3.5	10	55	40⅝	40	40	— ⅛
17	8⅝	FstMiss	.40	4.0	6	43	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	24⅛	FstNBo	1.83	7.5	7	114	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
25⅝	23¼	FtNStBn	2	8.2	8	6	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
18⅞	15½	FstPa	1.32	7.9	8	80	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	FtPaMtg				15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
13	11	FstUnRl	1	8.5	14	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	FtVaBk	.45	6.5	7	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	21	FtWisc	1.76	7.6	8	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
31	26½	FischM	1.30	4.7	8	42	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	FishFds	.60	7.7	7	92	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	11½	FishrScl	3.6	2.9	6	x34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	9½	FleetEnt	.46	3.8	9	455	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
17⅝	15	Fleming	.80	50.	7	x19	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	FlexlV	.60	3.2	7	237	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	Flntkt	1.20a	6.3	9	32	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
40⅛	30	Flint pf	2.25	7.3		1	31	31	31	+ ⅜
40⅛	23⅛	FlaECst			13	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	20	FlaGas	1.20	45.	8	123	u27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	FlaPL	1.76	6.6	8	200	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	28⅝	FlaPow	2.28	7.4	7	73	31⅝	30⅞	31	
24½	17⅛	DiaSft	1.20	65.	15	15	18½	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
43⅝	33⅛	FluorCp	1	2.5	9	174	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	5	FdFair	.20	36.	13	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	FooteC	12.0	7.0	7	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	41⅞	FordM	32.0	7.1	4	428	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	15	ForMK	1.10	6.2	6	30	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
31	25¼	FMK pf	1.80	62.		3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	14⅝	FtDear	12.4	8.6		x53	14½	d14⅛	14½	+ ¼
38⅛	31⅞	FtHowP	.88	2.6	10	108	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1¼
31⅝	19½	FosWh	.85a	28.	10	224	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
12	8	Folomat	.40	4.0	8	x107	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
54	40⅝	Foxbro	12.0	2.7	8	27	44½	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
29½	7⅛	FrankM	.30	25.	5	239	8¾	8½	8½	
31⅝	18	FrpMln	1.60	8.8	11	282	18½	d17⅞	18⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	7½	Frigtrn	.10e	10.	17	97	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
31⅝	26	Fruehf	2	72.	6	88	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	Fuqua	.40	4.6	5	168	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛

G

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅝	9⅛	GAF	6.0	62.		98	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	15¼	GAF pf	12.0	76.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	GATX	1.80	6.8	11	213	26½	26⅛	26½	— ¼
10¼	7⅝	GCA	.10e	1.2	11	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅝	4½	GDV			5	50	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	GF Eqp	0.8e	1.3	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Gable				2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39⅝	22	GamSk	1.40	6.0	9	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
40¼	32⅝	Gannett	1.20	33.	15	340	36⅝	36	36	— ⅜
13	8⅝	gapStr	.24	23.	6	89	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	14½	GardDn	.76	46.	12	123	17	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
15¼	13⅝	Garfink	10.4	67.	7	37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	GasSvc	1.20	8.6	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	6¼	Gatewy	.45e	4.9	4	32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
39⅝	22	Gearhrt	.36	.9	14	26	39	38½	38½	— ¼
23⅝	18⅝	Gelco	4.6a	20.	10	178	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
19⅝	16	GemCa				18	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
17⅝	14¼	Gemin	1.20a	7.3		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
12½	9½	GAInv	12.2e	12.		36	10⅛	10	10⅛	
69⅝	49	GnAmO	1b	1.8	14	64	54⅝	54	54⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	GnBcsh	.80	6.7	6	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅝	GnCable	.82	67.	8	70	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	20½	GClnma	8.8	3.2	8	46	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
61⅝	44½	GenDyn			5	70	51½	50¾	50¾	— ¼
57¼	47⅝	GenEl	2.20	4.2	11	775	52⅝	51¾	52¼	— ⅛
36⅝	29	GnFds	1.64	5.1	10	158	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	GnGth	1.42e	62.	17	12	23	23	23	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	GnHost	.40	6.8	22	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17¼	GnInst	4.0b	2.0	8	128	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	GenMed	40.	28.	8	8	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅝	26¼	GnMills	1	3.5	12	185	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
78½	64⅝	GMot	6.80e	10.	6	1835	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅜
73¼	69⅝	GMot pf	5	7.0		9	71	71	71	
11⅝	6⅛	GnPort	1.0e	9.	15	278	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
21⅝	18	GPU	1.76	85.	8	115	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	GnRefr	.10e	1.3		16	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22¾	GnSignl	8.0	3.1	11	220	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
8	5⅝	GNSteel	2.9t	4.8	5	10	6⅛	6	6	
33⅝	28⅝	GTelEl	2.24	6.9	8	838	33	32⅝	32⅝	
36⅝	31	GTE pf	25.0	74.		1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
29⅝	27½	GTE pf	2.48	86.		6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
16⅝	14½	GTFl pf	1.25	8.3		z100	15	15	15	
29⅝	21⅝	GTire	1.30	5.6	4	164	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Genesco				94	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ⅛
26	21	Genstr	140.	5.8	5	3	24	24	24	— ¼
37½	29⅝	GenuPts	.92	2.7	14	39	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
38½	25¼	GaPac	1	34.	14	434	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	26⅛	GaPw pf	2.52	8.9		4	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
30⅝	28½	GaPw pf	27.5	95.		15	29⅝	29	29	
89⅝	82½	GaPw pf	7.72	90.		z10	86	86	86	+1
39½	24⅝	Gerber	1.40	48.	12	134	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
212	146	Getty	3.10e	1.9	11	54	161	159¾	160½	+
19	17½	Getty pf	1.20	6.6		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	GiantPC	.60	7.4	41	14	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	GibrFin	.40b	3.5	4	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	GidLew	.50	4.2	7	179	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	13¼	GlfdHill	8.0	53.	6	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
30⅛	23⅝	Gillette	1.50	6.0	10	101	25¼	24⅝	25	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Ginoslnc			10	35	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅝	10½	GleasW	5.2	4.6	6	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7	GlobMar				78	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
46½	24⅝	GlobU	16.0a	35.	6	61	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	GldWFn	.60	3.2	4	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	17⅝	GoldW pf	.78	4.1		9	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
33⅝	18¼	Goodrh	1.32	58.	4	210	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¼	Goodyr	1.30	72.	6	468	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	GordJw	4.0	2.4	6	16	u17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
35½	27¼	Gould	13.6	4.5	8	248	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	27	Gould pf	1.35	46.		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	26¼	Grace	18.0	65.	8	123	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	26½	Graingr	56.	2.0	13	95	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	GranItvl	1	7.0	5	41	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	GrayDr	1	5.1	5	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	7½	GtAtPc	.10e	1.3	20	134	8⅛	8	8	— ½
48⅝	22⅝	GtLkD	1.40a	3.0	7	11	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	GtNIrn	150.a	5.8	19	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	23⅝	GtNoNk	1.20	4.8	7	182	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅛
25⅝	20	GtWFin	7.0	30.	5	182	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	GtWstUtd			6	6	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	GtWn pf	18.8	10.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	16⅝	GGiant	108.	6.0	12	27	18	17⅝	18	
15⅝	12⅝	Greyh	1.04	7.8	8	180	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Greyhnd wt				85	⅝	13-16	13-16	
14⅝	10	GrowC	.40b	4.4	6	15	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
22½	15½	Grumm	1	5.8	5	73	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Guardin	.32	2.0	7	30	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10	GlfWstn	6.6	5.7	4	611	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	3-64	GlfW wt				132	9-128	1-16	9-128	—1-128
74⅝	71⅝	GlfW pf	575.	8.0		1	72	72	72	
87	51½	GlfW pf	3.87	67.		2	58⅝	58	58	— ⅜
40¼	29	GlfW pf	250.	8.2		10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	GMR Pr				12	2	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	26¼	GulfOil	19.0	7.0	7	671	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
20¼	11⅝	GulfRes	1	81.	12	434	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
25½	17	GulfR pf	1.30	74.		3	17½	17½	17½	
25	18⅝	GulfR pf	1.60	8.3		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	GlfStUt	1.24	8.6	9	242	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	GulfUtd	.68	4.7	9	29	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Gulton	.20	3.0	9	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼

H

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
41¼	35	HackW	3	7.8	8	2	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ½
23⅝	17	HallFB	.88	3.8	12	83	u23½	22⅞	23¼	— ¼
23	18⅝	HallPrt	.80a	4.0	7	25	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
67¼	54½	Hallbrt	1	1.6	11	418	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	16	HamrP	1.30	69.	8	47	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
18½	16⅝	HanJS	1.49e	8.8		27	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	20⅝	HanJl	1.86a	8.8		28	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10½	4¼	Hndlmn	.40	4.0	10	116	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
23⅝	19⅝	Handyh	1	4.3	7	10	23	23	23	
29	22½	Hanes	152.	56.	6	x11	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	37	Hanna	1.80	4.6	7	34	39½	39	39⅛	
34⅝	29	HarBrJ	14.4	4.4	7	44	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
14	8	Hardees	1.6	1.3	7	195	12⅝	12	12	— ½
24⅝	15	Harnishf	1	62.	6	104	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Harrah	4.0	2.4	7	8	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	HarrBk	1.66	5.1	7	14	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
44½	28	Harris	1	24.	12	92	43⅝	42½	42½	—1⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Harsco	1.40	53.	6	19	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
14½	11	HartSM	7.2	63.	7	55	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
33⅝	25⅝	HarteHk	7.5	2.3	12	18	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1
18⅝	17	HattSe	14.4a	8.3	12	x4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
26⅛	23⅝	HwlEl	20.4	8.1	8	39	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19	16	HayesA	12.0	64.	6	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	Hazeltn	20e.	2.0	6	27	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Hecks	.24	2.4	8	x63	10⅛	10	10	
15⅝	7⅝	HecleM	.30t	3.8		91	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	HelmB	.80a	3.3	7	16	24⅝	23⅞	24	— ⅜
37⅝	28	HeinzH	1.44	4.0	10	51	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	HeleneC			10	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
22⅞	16½	Hellerlnt	1	5.8	7	115	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
91	77⅝	Hller pf	4.07	5.2		2	77⅝	d77⅝	77⅝	— ½
38⅝	30½	HelmrP	.36	1.0	12	55	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	HemCap	.64e	47.		35	1½	d 1¼	1⅜	
8⅝	8	Heminc	.66e	8.0		5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
20½	14⅝	Hercules	1	6.3	10	165	16⅛	16	16	
22⅝	16⅝	Hershy	1.20	6.5	6	25	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
12	6	Hesston				9	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14	Hestn pf	1.60	10.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
42⅝	22	Heublin	1.32	5.5	12	382	24⅝	23⅞	24	
87⅝	68⅝	HewltPk	.40	.5	19	216	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	HghVlt	.07	1.1	15	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	18	Hillenbd	.82	4.4	7	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	17	Hilton	1.10	5.0	8	98	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Hobart	1	5.1	9	9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
9	5⅝	HoffEle	.24	2.7	13	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	Holiday	.46	3.3	8	415	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	20½	HlldyA	1.70t	7.4		3	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
32⅝	17⅝	HollyS	.80	4.4		138	18⅝	16⅝	18	+1⅜
43⅝	34½	Homestk	1	2.6	18	120	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
25½	20⅝	Honda	.28r	1.3	12	133	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	42⅝	Honwll	1.90	3.9	8	1016	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	16½	HoovB	1	5.2	7	32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
2½	1⅝	Horizon				26	1½	1½	1½	
25⅝	22¼	HospCp	.40	1.5	18	211	u26	25⅝	26	+ ½
13	9⅝	HostIntl	.44	3.5	7	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Houdle	1	6.2	5	16	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
38⅝	25⅝	Hough pf	2.25	6.6		1	34	34	34	
19½	15⅝	HougMif	.84	4.3	7	24	u19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
9⅝	7	HousFb	.32	3.7	8	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	HousNF	1.30	6.9	7	132	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
38⅝	21⅛	HouF pf	2.50	7.5		4	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29¼	Housln	1.96	6.2	8	x121	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
35⅝	25⅝	HousNG	.88	2.7	9	313	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	HowdJn	.36	3.4	8	966	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	Hubbrd	1.24	7.3	12	34	17	17	17	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	HudsnA	.80t		42	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
43⅝	29½	HughsTl	.70	2.1	10	178	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	
15⅝	12¼	Human	.50	3.1	10	123	u16	15½	16	+ ½
17⅝	10	HuntCh	.34	3.0	9	32	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
17¼	13	HuttEF	.68	4.5	5	165	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	10	Huyck	.60	5.1	10	48	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	

I

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27¼	21	IC Ind	1.52	6.1	5	74	25½	25	25	— ½
47⅝	42⅛	IC In pf	3.50	7.8		14	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅝	ICN			49	89	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
47⅝	39½	INACp	2.30	5.5	7	81	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	18⅝	INAIr	1.59a	8.2		30	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅝	IU Int	.90	7.6	7	244	12	11⅝	11⅞	
31¼	26½	IdahoP	2.16	8.1	11	26	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	IdealB	1.20	6.2	8	21	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	IdealT	.32b	4.4	5	41	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
28⅝	25⅝	IllPowr	2.20	8.3	7	42	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	25	IlPow pf	2.10	8.0		z100	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
53	48⅝	IlPow pf	4.12	8.0		z210	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
		IPow pf	4	8.1		10	u49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
28	19½	ITW	.64	2.9	11	31	22½	20⅝	21⅞	+1⅝
17⅝	14	ImplCp	.40	2.5	6	96	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
34	16⅝	INCO	.80	4.8	8	725	17	16⅝	16⅝	
10½	9¼	IncCCu	.88e	8.4		6	10½	10½	10½	
123¼	115½	IndlM pf	12	10.		z110	117½	117½	117½	
25⅝	23⅝	IndlM pf	2.15	8.7		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29	24¼	IndlGas	2.20	8.8	7	25	25	24⅝	25	
27	22¼	IndlPL	1.90	7.9	7	30	24	23⅝	24	
97½	87	InPL pf	6.25	7.0		1	89½	89½	89½	
18⅝	16	IndlNat	1.32	7.5	7	6	17⅝	17½	17½	
78	56⅝	IngerR	2.80	4.6	12	127	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
50⅛	38⅛	IngR pf	2.35	5.8		39	41	40⅝	40⅝	
32⅝	24¼	InldCon	1.10	4.3	9	16	26⅛	25¾	25⅝	
52¼	33	InlndStl	2.60	7.1	8	246	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
28⅝	14⅝	Inmont	1	3.5	9	46	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅝	12⅝	Inslico	.88b	6.1	7	94	14¼	14¼	14¼	
30⅝	19	InsprC	.20t			30	20	19⅝	19	
1⅝	1	InstlnvTr				5	1⅛	1⅛	1	
11⅝	8⅝	Integon	.40	3.6	7	14	11⅝	11	11	
24⅝	22⅝	IntcpSe	1.95a	8.3		10	23	23	23	
45	36⅝	Interco	1.80	4.2	8	176	43	42½	42	
12⅝	5⅝	InterctDiv			24	3	10½	10½	10	
39⅝	26	Intrlk	2.20	7.8	7	15	28⅝	28⅝	28	
285⅝	244½	IBM	10	3.9	15	612	260	258⅝	258	
23⅝	18⅝	IntFlav	.48	2.2	18	166	21⅝	21	21	
37⅝	26	IntHarv	1.85	6.4	5	209	29⅝	28⅝	29	
44⅝	35⅝	IntMin	2.60	6.5	6	64	40	39⅝	39	
22½	13⅝	IntMng	.20	.9	3	18	21⅝	21⅛	21	
21¼	16¼	IntMulti	1	4.8	8	34	20⅝	20⅝	20	
65⅝	39	IntPaper	2	4.7	9	x422	43⅝	42⅝	42	
8⅝	5½	IntRectf	.20	3.0	15	2	6⅝	6⅝	6	
35⅝	28⅝	IntTT	2	6.3	7	x942	32	31	31	
65	55	IntTT pfH	4	7.0		x3	58	57½	57	
62½	51⅝	IntTT pfJ	4	7.5		x7	54	53⅝	53	
61	50⅝	IntTT pfK	4	7.5		x56	53⅝	53	53	
65	60	IntTT pfO	5	8.3		x20	60⅝	60	60	
44	36⅝	IntTT pf	2.25	5.7		x35	39⅝	39⅝	39	
65⅝	55⅝	IntTT pf	4.50	7.8		x14	57⅝	57⅝	57	
32⅝	27⅝	Intrpce	1.65	5.1	7	19	32⅝	32⅝	32	
84⅝	24⅝	Intrpcopf	5	6.0		2	84	84	84	
26⅝	22¼	IntrpGp	1.40	5.2	8	30	26⅝	26⅝	26	
18⅝	16⅝	IntstPw	1.45	8.3	9	6	17½	17⅝	17	
10	5	IntrstUn	.24	2.4	9	152	10	9⅝	9	
32⅝	19¼	IowaBf	.50	1.8	4	68	28⅝	27⅝	27	
18⅝	15⅝	IowaEl	1.50	8.7	8	26	17½	17¼	17	
23⅝	23⅝	IowllG	1.84	8.7	8	32	21⅝	21⅝	21	
28	25	Iowlll pf	2.31	8.7		z350	26½	26½	26	
25⅝	24⅝	IowaPL	2.16	8.2	9	34	26½	26⅝	26	
23⅝	20⅝	IowaPS	1.80	8.3	8	17	21⅝	21⅝	21	
7⅝	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	1.6	18	177	7⅝	7⅝	7	
18	11⅝	ItekCp			21	44	16	15⅝	15	
21⅝	12⅝	ItelCo	.45	2.3	8	225	20⅝	19⅝	19	
16⅝	15	Itel pf	1.44	9.3		22	15⅝	15⅝	15	

J · K

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24⅝	15⅝	JamesF	1	4.3	10	168	23⅝	23	23	
17⅝	13⅝	Jantzen	.80	5.2	11	8	15½	15⅜	15	
18⅝	8	JapanF	.93e	11.		62	8⅝	8⅝	8	
32⅝	25⅝	JeffPilot	.92	3.1	9	x89	30	29⅝	29	
107	98½	JerC pf	9.36	9.1		z53	102⅝	102⅝	102	
123	117½	JerC pf	13.50	11.		z150	118⅝	118	118	
26⅛	9⅛	JewelC	1.30	6.5	7	177	20½	20	20	
4	2⅝	Jewelcor			3	43	3⅝	3⅝	3	
39⅝	27⅝	JhnMan	1.60	4.7	9	381	34⅝	33⅝	33	
78⅝	62⅝	JohnJn	1.40	1.9	18	x589	73⅝	72⅝	72	
17	4⅝	JohnEF	.23t			50	5⅛	5	5	
27	21⅝	JohnCn			12	365	u28	27⅝	27	
15⅝	11⅝	JonLan	.60b	4.6	7	29	13⅝	13⅛	13	
25⅝	19⅝	Jorgen	1.10	4.5	6	10	24⅝	23⅝	24	
25⅝	18⅝	Jostens	1	4.1	10	129	24⅝	24⅝	24	
49⅝	31⅝	JoyMfg	1.50	4.3	9	47	34⅝	34⅝	34	
40⅝	25⅝	J mart	.56	1.8	14	x630	31⅝	30⅝	30	
40⅝	27⅝	KaisrAl	1.40	4.8	9	104	30	29⅝	29	
14⅝	9⅝	KaisCm	.64	4.8	5	135	13⅝	13⅛	13	
17⅝	15⅝	KaiCe pf	1.37	8.2		8	16⅝	16⅝	16	
35	29	KaiCe pf	2.50	7.3		3	34⅝	34⅝	34	
33⅝	20⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	6.8	5	88	22⅝	22	22	
18⅝	6⅝	KaneMil	.28	4.0	7	37	7	6⅞	7	
22⅝	14⅝	Kaneb	.60	3.8	11	49	16	15⅝	15	
32⅝	28⅝	KCIvPL	2.46	8.3	9	42	29⅝	29	29	
28⅝	26⅝	KCPL pf	2.33	8.5		2	27⅝	27⅝	27	
39⅝	27⅝	KCSoln	1.40	3.8	6	26	36⅝	36⅝	36	
22⅝	19⅝	KanGE	1.76	8.4	8	29	21	20⅝	20	
27⅝	20	KanNb	1.48	6.1	7	61	24⅝	24	24	
23⅝	19⅝	KanPLt	1.70	7.7	7	8	22⅝	22⅝	22	
9⅝	5	Katyind			4	78	6⅝	6⅝	6	
24	17⅝	Katy pf	1.45	7.7		8	19	18⅝	18	
8⅝	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	3.4	7	270	6⅝	5⅝	5	
11⅝	9⅝	Keene	.30	2.8	6	52	11	10⅝	10	
14⅝	9⅝	Keller	.20	1.9	7	8	10⅝	10⅝	10	
27⅝	21	Kellogg	1.10	5.1	12	146	21⅝	21⅝	21	
17½	13⅝	Kellwd	.92	5.4	5	46	17⅝	17	17	
30	23⅝	Kenmll	1.08	3.8	10	6	28⅝	28⅝	28	
30⅝	21⅝	Kennct	.60e	2.7	12	340	22⅝	22⅝	22	
25⅝	22	KyUtil	1.96	8.1	9	47	24⅝	23⅝	23	
16⅝	10⅝	KerrGls	.40	3.6	6	115	11⅝	11	11	
74⅝	47½	KerrM	1.25	2.6	10	533	49⅝	48	48	
21⅝	10	KeysCnt	.50t			9	10⅝	10½	10	
30⅝	22⅝	KiddeW	1.30	4.5	5	75	26⅝	26⅝	26	
51⅝	45	Kidde pfB	4	8.2		1	48½	48½	48	
50⅝	45⅝	Kidde pfC	4	8.2		2	48⅝	48⅝	48	
24	22⅝	Kidde pr	1.64	7.0		5	23⅝	23⅝	23	
48⅝	36⅝	KimbCl	2.20	5.5	7	65	40¼	39⅝	39	
14⅝	11	KingDSt	.60	4.7	8	226	12⅝	12⅝	12	
20⅝	16⅝	Kirsch	.90	4.7	8	21	19⅝	19		
38⅝	30½	KnigtRd	1	2.7	11	41	36⅝	36⅝	36	
23⅝	14⅝	Koehrin	.80	4.2	7	162	19⅝	18⅝	18	
26⅝	20	Koppers	.90	4.0	10	87	22⅝	22⅝	22	
14⅝	8½	KJROEHLR					4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
51	43⅝	Kraft	2.32	5.1	9	105	46⅝	45⅝	45	
28⅝	23⅝	Kroger	1.60	6.1	6	193	26⅝	26	26	
22¼	17	Kysor	1	5.1	8	44	19⅝	18⅝	18	

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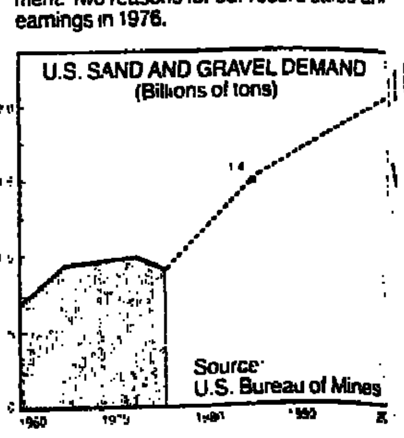
1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7	4½	LFE			12	2	6⅝	6¼		
2⅝	1⅝	LMI Inv				25	1⅝	1⅝	1	
2⅝	1⅝	LMI Inv				25	1⅝	1⅝	1	
13⅝	6⅝	LTV				144	7½	7⅝	7	
18	13½	LTVA	.35t	3.1		2	11⅝	11⅝	11	
55⅝	43½	LTVCp pf	5	11.		1	44	44	44	
24⅝	19⅝	LacGas	1.66	7.9	8	3	21	21	21	
23⅝	17⅝	LamSe	1.30	7.2	6	x16	18	17⅝	17	
21⅝	13	Lanier	.10e	.5	12	11	19½	19⅝	19	
11⅝	7⅝	LawtCh	.40	4.6	13	54	9	8⅝	8	
17⅝	13⅝	LearSg	.60	3.7	6	355	16⅝	16⅝	16	
43⅝	35⅝	LearS pf	2.25	5.4		12	41⅝	41⅝	41	
35½	27	Leasw	1.40	4.4	8	5	31⅝	31½	31	
21⅝	13⅝	LeedsN	.60	9.4	11	48	21	20½	21	
23⅝	17	Leesona	1	5.2	5	x21	19⅝	19¼	19	
3	1½	LehValy			6	28	2⅝	2½	2	
13	9⅝	Lehmn	1.25e	12.		233	10⅝	10½	10	
7⅝	5⅝	Lennar			9	8	6⅝	6⅝	6	
24	21⅝	Lenox	1	4.2	8	x34	23⅝	23⅝	23	
7⅝	6	LesFay	.40b	5.2	10	35	7⅝	7⅝	7	
13½	10⅝	LevFdC				2	12⅝	12⅝	12	
14½	13	LevFln	.75a	5.3		24	14⅝	14	14	
31⅝	24⅝	LeviStr	1.20	4.3	5	391	28⅝	27⅝	27	
25⅝	18⅝	LevitzF	.20t	.8	11	132	25⅝	24⅝	24	
37⅝	26⅝	LOF	2	7.0	6	112	29⅝	28	28	
71¼	63	LOF pf	4.75	7.5		6	63⅝	63⅝	63	
23⅝	18	LibrtyCp	.68	3.0	7	246	23⅝	22½	22	
5⅝	2⅝	LibrtyLn			7	30	3⅝	3⅝	3	
12	4⅝	LibtL pf	1.25	11.		5	11⅝	11⅝	11	
35½	26⅛	Liggel	2.50	8.5	98	67	29½	28⅝	28	
80	66	Liggt pf	5.25	7.6		1	69	69	69	
43⅝	35⅝	LillyEli	1.42	3.7	13	391	38⅝	38	38	
39½	31⅝	LincNt	1.80	5.0	7	54	36⅝	35⅝	35	
20⅝	17½	LincPl	1.72a	9.2		6	18⅝	18½	18	
4⅝	2⅝	Lionel	.08	2.0	7	109	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	11⅝	Litton	.20	1.4	9	157	12⅝	12½	12	
22	20⅝	Litton pf	2	9.5		19	21	20⅝	21	
19½	7⅝	Lockhd			4	591	15⅝	15⅝	15	
24⅛	16⅝	Loctite	.24	1.0	14	63	24	23⅝	24	
37½	27⅝	Loews	1.20	3.6	4	89	34⅝	33⅝	33	
11⅝	8⅝	LomFn	.58	5.6	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10	
19⅝	14	LomM	1.25e	6.7		138	18⅝	18⅝	18	
23⅝	16⅝	LnStar	1.10	5.8	7	51	19½	18⅝	19	
20⅝	17⅝	LILCo	1.63	8.5	7	157	19¼	19	19	
95	84⅝	LIL pfI	5.75	6.4		2	91	90	90	
131¼	119	LIL pfN	13	11.		z140	121¼	121¼	121	
28⅝	25⅝	LIL pfP	2.43	9.1		10	26⅝	26½	26	
28⅝	26⅝	LIL pfO	2.47	9.1		2	27	27	27	
33½	20⅝	LongDr	.56	2.1	16	34	26⅝	26⅝	26	
19⅝	13½	LoralCp	.40	3.1	7	211	u19⅝	19⅝	19	
31⅝	22⅝	LaLand	1.20	4.9	9	259	24⅝	24⅝	24	
18½	12⅝	LaPac	.40b	2.9	6	160	14	13⅝	13	
27½	24½	LouvGs	1.96	7.7	9	10	25⅝	25⅝	25	
15	9½	Lowenst	.30	3.2		34	9⅝	9½	9	
37⅝	27⅝	Lubrzl	1.30	3.8	12	53	34½	34⅝	34	
16⅝	13½	LuckyS	.76b	5.3	10	167	14⅝	14⅝	14	
9½	6⅝	Ludlow	.40	4.6	9	53	8⅝	8½	8	
34	23⅝	Lukens	1.60	5.9	7	12	27½	27¼	27	
14	4⅝	Lykes	.20t	2.7		88	7½	7⅝	7	
35⅝	13	Lyke pf	2.50	14.		51	18⅝	18⅝	18	
10	6⅝	LynCSys	.40	5.3	9	26	7⅝	7½	7	

M

1977 High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14⅝	10	MBPX	.40a	3.5	6	7	11⅝	11¼	11	
44¼	31	MCA	1b	2.8	8	61	36	35¼	35	
8⅝	4	MEI	.20a	2.5	7	57	8⅛	8	8	
21½	12⅝	MGIC	.50	3.3	9	641	15⅝	15⅛	15	
16⅝	7⅝	MacAF	.60	5.9	11	12	10⅝	10¼	10	
8⅝	4⅝	MacDn	.22e	2.8	5	393	8⅝	7⅝	7	
8⅝	5⅝	Macke	.40	4.8	7	69	8⅝	8⅛	8	
10⅝	7⅝	Macmill	.50	5.1	7	183	9⅝	9⅝	9	
19	15⅝	Macml pf	1.20	6.5		1	18⅝	18⅝	18	
40	31⅝	Macy	1.50	4.0	7	55	38	37⅝	37	
13⅝	11⅝	MdsFd	.87e	6.7		126	13⅝	12⅝	12	
11⅝	8⅝	MagicCf	.40	4.1	5	15	10	9⅝	9	
45⅝	33	Mallry	1.20	2.9	13	130	42⅝	41⅝	41	
27⅝	22	MalonH	.84	3.4	11	5	25	24⅝	24	
9⅝	7	Manhln	.20b	2.6	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7	
41⅝	30⅝	MfrHan	1.92	5.8	6	319	33⅝	33	33	
47⅝	32⅝	MAPCO	1.10	2.9	11	97	37⅝	37⅝	37	
24⅝	12	Maratn	.50	2.1	7	61	24⅝	23⅝	24	
59	44⅛	MaratO	2.20	4.7	7	217	47⅝	46⅝	46	
21⅝	16⅝	Maremt	.80	3.9	8	78	21	20½	20	
14⅝	10	MarMid	.80	6.1	9	114	13⅝	13	13	
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL	.60	4.7	10	56	13⅝	12⅝	12	
22	15	MarkCt	.36	2.0	6	25	17⅝	17⅝	17	
20⅝	19⅝	Mark pf	1.20	6.0		3	19⅝	19⅝	19	

(Continued on Page 10.)

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and gravel will grow for decades, and Lon
Star, the nation's No. 1 supplier, has exten
sive reserves. We're also the Western Hem
isphere's leading producer of portland ce
ment. Two reasons for our record sales an
earnings in 1976.



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1 Exxon
2 General Motors
3 Ford Motor
4 Texaco
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8 International Business Mach.
9 General Electric
10 Chrysler
11 International Tel & Tel
12 Standard Oil (Indiana)
13 Shell Oil
14 U S Steel
15 Atlantic Richfield
16 E I du Pont de Nemours
17 Continental Oil
18 Western Electric
19 Procter & Gamble
20 Tenneco
21 Union Carbide
22 Westinghouse Electric
23 Goodyear Tire & Rubber
24 Phillips Petroleum
25 Dow Chemical
26 Occidental Petroleum
27 International Harvester
28 Eastman Kodak
29 Sun
30 Union Oil of California
31 RCA
32 Esmark
33 Bethlehem Steel
34 Rockwell International
35 United Technologies
36 Caterpillar Tractor
37 Kraft
38 Beatrice Foods
39 LTV
40 Xerox
41 R J Reynolds Industries
42 Monsanto
43 Ashland Oil
44 General Foods
45 Cities Service
46 Firestone Tire & Rubber
47 Boeing
48 Amerada Hess
49 Greyhound
50 W R Grace
51 McDonnell Douglas
52 International Paper
53 Minnesota Mining & Mfg
54 Colgate Palmolive
55 Marathon Oil
56 Continental Group
57 Gulf & Western Industries
58 Ralston Purina
59 Borden
60 Litton Industries
61 Lockheed Aircraft
62 Sperry Rand
63 Armco Steel
64 American Can
65 Philip Morris
66 Deere
67 Getty Oil
68 Georgia Pacific
69 Coca Cola
70 Bendix
71 TRW
72 Aluminum Co. of America
73 Standard Oil (Ohio)
74 Champion International
75 Weyerhaeuser
76 National Steel
77 PepsiCo
78 Consolidated Foods
79 CPC International
80 American Brands
81 General Mills
86 Republic Steel
87 Johnson & Johnson
92 Inland Steel
93 Warner Lambert
95 Uniroyal
96 NCR
97 FMC
98 Burlington Industries
99 United Brands
100 PPG Industries

101 Dresser Industries
102 CBS
103 Carnation
104 Crown Zellerbach
105 Singer
106 Celanese
107 American Cyanamid
108 Reynolds Metals
109 Iowa Beef Processors
110 Nabisco
111 General Tire & Rubber
112 B F Goodrich
113 Bristol-Myers
114 Kerr-McGee
115 Teledyne
116 Boise Cascade
117 Ingersoll-Rand
118 Pfizer
119 H J Heinz
120 Burroughs
121 Borg-Warner
122 Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical
123 Farmland Industries
124 Central Soya
125 Combustion Engineering
126 Standard Brands
127 Eaton
128 North American Philips
129 Babcock & Wilcox
130 IC Industries
131 Norton Simon
132 Merck
133 Texas Instruments
134 American Standard
135 St. Regis Paper
136 Campbell Soup
137 Associated Milk Producers
138 Archer Daniels Midland
139 Whirlpool
140 Lykes
141 Mead
142 Hercules
143 Kimberly-Clark
144 Northwest Industries
145 Ogden
146 Allis-Chalmers
147 Emerson Electric
148 Grumman
149 Motorola
150 Gillette
151 Anaconda
152 Dart Industries
153 Fruehauf
154 Quaker Oats
155 Dana
156 Anheuser Busch
157 Avon Products
158 Del Monte
159 Pillsbury
160 J P Stevens
161 Pittston
162 Agway
163 Kellogg
164 Olin
165 Interco
166 Scott Paper
167 Diamond Shamrock
168 White Motor
169 U S Industries
170 American Broadcasting
171 Eli Lilly
172 SCM
173 Control Data
174 Johns Manville
175 NL Industries
176 Heublein
177 Jim Walter
178 Colt Industries
179 Northrop
180 Clark Equipment
181 International Minerals & Chem
186 Levi Strauss
187 Studebaker-Worthington
192 Charter
193 National Distillers & Chemical
198 Amstar
199 Carrier
200 Hewlett Packard

201 AMF
202 Emhart
203 Asarco
204 Stauffer Chemical
205 Sterling Drug
206 Geo A Hormel
207 United Merchants & Mfrs.
208 Crane
209 Abbott Laboratories
210 Owens-Corning Fiberglas
211 Commonwealth Oil Refining
212 American Petrofina
213 Tesoro Petroleum
214 Foster Wheeler
215 Budd
216 GAF
217 Time Inc
218 Cummins Engine
219 Corning Glass Works
220 Upjohn
221 Pennzoil
222 Kaiser Industries
223 Pet
224 McGraw-Edison
225 Union Camp
226 Williams Companies
227 Paccar
228 Jos Schlitz Brewing
229 Murphy Oil
230 Armstrong Cork
231 Zenith Radio
232 Times Mirror
233 U S Gypsum
234 Kennecott Copper
235 Revlon
236 Sunbeam
237 Container Corp. of America
238 Sherwin-Williams
239 Polaroid
240 Phelps Dodge
241 Joseph E. Seagram & Sons
242 Chromalloy American
243 Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel
244 Allegheny Ludlum Industries
245 Westvaco
246 National Can
247 Brunswick
248 Crown Cork & Seal
249 Cerro-Marmon
250 Castle & Cooke
251 Gold Kist
252 Diamond International
253 Timken
254 Schering-Plough
255 Libbey-Owens Ford
256 Brown Group
257 Peabody Coal
258 Tosco
259 Great Northern Nekoosa
260 Arco
261 Warner Communications
262 Clorox
263 A E Staley Manufacturing
264 Air Products & Chemicals
265 Ethyl
266 MBPXL
267 MCA
268 International Multifoods
269 Kane-Miller
270 Evans Products
271 St Joe Minerals
272 Pennwalt
273 G D Searle
274 Anderson, Clayton
275 Lever Brothers
276 Black & Decker Manufacturing
277 Chesebrough-Pond's
278 Trans Union
279 Richardson-Merrell
286 Whittaker
292 Lear Siegler
293 Hammermill Paper
298 Reliance Electric
299 General Host
300 Rexnord

301 ACF Industries
302 Joy Manufacturing
303 Norton
304 Anchor Hocking
305 Aeco
306 Mohasco
307 Scovill Manufacturing
308 Potlatch
309 Avnet
310 A O Smith
311 Springs Mills
312 General Signal
313 Carborundum
314 National Gypsum
315 Bemis
316 Sperry & Hutchinson
317 Newmont Mining
318 Morton Norwich Products
319 Pabst Brewing
320 Sundstrand
321 Adolph Coors
322 Harsco
323 McGraw-Hill
324 Norin
325 Reichhold Chemicals
326 Cone Mills
327 R.R. Donnelley & Sons
328 Hershey Foods
329 Outboard Marine
330 Cluett, Peabody
331 Chicago Bridge & Iron
332 Sybron
333 Tecumseh Products
334 Addressograph Multigraph
335 Hoover
336 Witco Chemical
337 Cyclops
338 Louisiana Pacific
339 Stanley Works
340 Cooper Industries
341 GATX
342 Baker International
343 Consolidated Aluminum
344 Southwest Forest Industries
345 Willamette Industries
346 ConAgra
347 Pitney Bowes
348 Federal Co
349 Hart Schaffner & Marx
350 Inmont
351 M. Lowenstein & Sons
352 Alumax
353 Square D
354 CF Industries
355 Indian Head
356 AMP
357 A T O
358 Fairmont Foods
359 Great Western United
360 Spencer Foods
361 Harris
362 Champion Spark Plug
363 Thomas J. Lipton
364 McLouth Steel
365 Crown Central Petroleum
366 Hoerner Waldorf
367 Becton, Dickinson
368 UV Industries
369 Peavey
370 Flintkote
371 Libby McNeill & Libby
372 Dan River
373 Amsted Industries
374 Revere Copper & Brass
375 Dayco
376 Macmillan
377 Cessna Aircraft
378 Ward Foods
379 Bucyrus-Erie
380 Cook Industries
385 Saxon Industries
386 Stokely-Van Camp
387 Simmons
392 Green Giant
393 Cannon Mills
398 VF
399 American Bakeries
400 Cutler-Hammer

401 Signode
402 NVF
403 Gardner-Denver
404 Fairchild Camera & Instr.
405 Superior Oil
406 Questor
407 Harnischfeger
408 Westmoreland Coal
409 Trane
410 Interstate Brands
411 Kewanee Industries
412 Federal-Mogul
413 Quaker State Oil Refining
414 Brockway Glass
415 Hobart
416 Norris Industries
417 H P Hood
418 Kellwood
419 MAPCO
420 Masco
421 Rohr Industries
422 Cameron Iron Works
423 Ex-Cell-O
424 Envirotech
425 Midland-Ross
426 Gannett
427 Vulcan Materials
428 American Hoist & Derrick
429 Parker-Hannifin
430 Bluebird
431 Eagle-Picher Industries
432 Arvin Industries
433 Ball
434 Wheelabrator-Frye
435 Inland Container
436 Natomas
437 Federal Paper Board
438 Warnaco
439 Fleetwood Enterprises
440 Collins & Aikman
441 Rath Packing
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447 Nalco Chemical
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465 U S Filter
466 H K Porter
467 Nashua
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MARINE MIDLAND BANK

All figures as of March 31, 1977

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SAND AND GRAVEL

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1977

Europe Is Favored By U.S. Steel Plan

HINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT). gn steel mills would be ed to sell without penalties American market at 5 below a reference price on production costs of e steel companies, under being worked out by Pres- Carter's interagency task steel.

ally adopted by the ad- tion, the plan, originated ask force's chief, Anthony n, the under secretary of easury for international y affairs, would:

a minimum price for the United States.

ctively stop sales below dumping by Japanese mpanies.

alize dumping by Euro- pean mills whose production costs are higher than those of Japanese mills and who therefore could sell exports below cost through the threshold plan.

Help for Europe

The tilt in favor of the Europeans, qualified sources said, is calculated to check discontent that could spill over into political unrest if there were massive layoffs in the European steel industry because of a tough protectionist stance by the United States.

The plan also removes a potential stumbling block to trade liberalization negotiations in Geneva, talks that the major trading nations are counting on to undercut rising protectionism in the world.

The U.S. special trade representative, Robert Strauss, believes he can deliver a "fair" agreement to Congress before it adjourns for elections next year.

The Solomon task force, which is also studying ways to provide direct help to the domestic industry through tax and other incentives, is expected to submit its report to the President around Nov. 20. It was appointed last month to develop a steel assistance plan following layoffs in this country that the industry said were caused by sluggish demand and excessive imports.

Plan Seen Acceptable

Common Market and Japanese officials were briefed last week on the Solomon plan and, while they expressed certain reservations, they are willing to accept it, qualified sources reported.

Although no one is enthusiastic about the plan in the administration, the view now is that there is simply nothing better to offer. Steel industry sources said they saw the plan as potentially effective.

Qualified sources said the Japanese would cooperate if the Solomon plan was adopted by opening up their books to Americans to study their production costs.

While all the details are not yet known, the reference price would be calculated on the basis of the most efficient producer's costs, with freight, insurance and a "reasonable" profit margin figured in.

If the plan is adopted for steel, it is almost certain to be demanded by other industries. Administration officials say this could lead to an administrative nightmare. They are also worried about the inflationary implication of a minimum price network in so far as it might tend to limit competition.

...llar Hits ...s on Yen, ...ss Franc

...GTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).— ...r plunged into new low ...against the yen and the ...anc today in active trad- ...spite some expectations ...a U.S. fund might level ...a time.

...gs were described as ac- ...hough there were no par- ...news developments cited ...further fall of the dollar. ...d, growing apprehension ...e joint European curren- ...or snake, plus some con- ...ut the outlook for the ...francs prompted a con- ...shift of funds into such ...rrencies as the Swiss ...eutsche mark and yen, ...alers said. The yen, they ...s a particular favorite ...speculators.

...ollar broke through its ...gical barrier of 245-yen, ...o 244.83 yen, down 1.4 ...a Friday's previous low ...yen.

...was a report from Tokyo ...forecasting institute has ...the dollar will fall to ...next year, but this had ...nited effect on the rate. ...said. More importantly, ...d the opening of long ...e positions in yen by ...interests as a main ...r the Japanese curren- ...p appreciation.

...the Swiss franc, the ...ll below the 2.20-franc ...ore recovering toward ... It finished at 2.2030 ...own from 2.2118 francs ...s previous all-time low.

...S. unit also lost ground ...he deutsche mark, fall- ...3446 marks from 2.3503 ...e Friday.

...hout the day, pressure ... within the European ...t as the deutsche mark ...around its official ...gainst the weaker Scan- ...and Belgian currencies. ...wegian and Danish cen- ...ks together sold about ...illion today to defend ...rencies, according to a ...rmed source.

...ere, sterling edged up to ...rom $1.8158 late Friday, ...ast the French franc the ...lipped to 4.8595 francs ...740 francs Friday.

...anadian dollar eased to ...from 90.13 cents.

...ndon, the price of gold ...165.20 at the afternoon ...rom $168.50 and $167.95 ...fternoon.

...y Production ...Dropping

...E, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).— ...inessmen forecast that ...production will con- ...pping through the first ...of 1978, according to a ...by Confindustria, the na- ...industrialists' association. ...quarterly survey showed ...men more pessimistic ...the previous one released ...ember. The report said ...those surveyed expected, ...the downward trend to ...from a decrease of 4.6 ...nt in the third quarter of ...ar to a drop of 3.3 per ...the last 1977 quarter and ...of 2.7 per cent in the first ...of next year. The sur- ...ered manufacturing indus-

...an Steel Profits ...19% in Half Year

...YO, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).— ...a Steel Corp., the world's ...steel producer, said its ...profit in the half year ended ...30 fell 19.3 per cent to ...billion yen from 9.63 billion ...the year earlier period ...result of steel output cuts ...poor export conditions ...s in the half year fell ...r cent to 1.18 trillion yen ...1.22 trillion yen. The com- ...earlier announced it has ...ed its mid-term dividend. ...spokesman indicated to re- ...rs that it might be difficult ...maintain this year the 16-per- ...dividend paid in the fiscal ...ended last March.

Company Profits In U.S. Increase 12% in Quarter

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate earnings were right on track for the third quarter, with after-tax profits 12 per cent greater than a year earlier, Citibank economists say.

In its November economic letter, the bank points out that profits reported in a survey of 1,638 corporations were about double the rate of inflation over the past 12 months. Three out of four of these firms posted improved profits.

Corporate performance in the third quarter was closely in line with that in the first half, Citibank says. For all corporations in the surveys, profits averaged 12 per cent higher in the third quarter than a year earlier, while this same group of firms reported an 11-per-cent gain in the first half over the corresponding 1976 period.

The strongest profit gains were among non-manufacturing corporations. The 605 firms in the survey reported earnings up 17 per cent on the average over the third quarter last year, somewhat better than the 15-per-cent year-to-year gain for this group in the first half of 1977.

EEC Is Acting Against Taiwan, Japan Exports

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Common Market authorities announced today they are putting an extra 15-per-cent duty on imports of nuts and bolts from Taiwan and starting procedure designed to increase the charges on quartz crystals from Japan of the kind used in watches.

The new measures are part of efforts to protect European jobs and industry at a time when unemployment is high and business is bad.

A spokesman said Taiwan had not raised prices as high as it had promised on exports of iron and steel nuts and bolts.

Action against the Japanese crystals was started on a complaint by Standard Electric Lorenz AG of Hamburg, part of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. The company, with support from other producers in Europe, said the Japanese are offering the crystals in Europe at prices as much as 50 per cent less than the price in Japan.

Some Fund Managers Say

Time Ripe to Invest in Stock Mart

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Even though more rough weather may lie ahead for the stock market, some investment officers think it may be time to climb aboard.

"We believe we should be invested in equities even if we have to suffer over the short term," states Waid Vanderpoel, vice-president and chief investment officer at First National Bank of Chicago. "We're hoping for a year-end rally and we realize that when the market snaps back it doesn't give much prior warning."

The bank, which manages assets of $6 billion, raised the equity portions of its portfolios in recent months to 72 per cent from 70 per cent. Currently, it has a small amount of cash reserves.

Mr. Vanderpoel suggests, however, that the market may not have bottomed yet. He thinks the market could still see some big volume days of sharply falling prices, and while "speculation has been flushed out" of the big institution-type stocks that is not true for all the smaller ones.

"Inflation is clearly the No. 1 problem and the cause of the great stock market malaise because it leads to higher interest rates and reduces the incentive to save," he contends. Investors will have to be convinced, he says, that "Washington is prepared to come up with more than rhetoric in fighting inflation and encouraging capital formation." He adds that "the lowering of inflation would do more than anything else to encourage capital formation."

The Chicago bank has eliminated from its portfolios basic industry stocks and has added office equipment and other growth issues. It also has sizable positions in retailing and oil issues and holds utility and financial issues.

"Maybe we're early but we raised a lot of cash early in the market downturn and now we're willing to risk putting some of it back," asserts Kenneth Moffet, vice-president and trust officer of United Bank of Denver. "We have been committing cash since the industrial average fell below 850 in September. The bank shepherds trust funds of $678 million and the cash position of its portfolios currently is about 10 per cent to 12 per cent, down from 17 per cent in September.

"We think investors' expectations have overly discounted the negatives," he says. "We see a good chance of a sustained rebound during the next several months that could boost the industrial average 80 to 120 points." But he also expects the volatility, or potential for wide price swings, to remain.

An encouraging development, he thinks, is that "interest rates appear to be topping out and they may even decline." Stock investments at current levels, he suggests, possibly could produce annual returns of 14 per cent over the next few years.

But the main factor that will determine the market's long-term course, Mr. Moffet says, is "what happens to confidence, particularly business confidence." And he says that "we don't give the administration high marks in understanding the problem." Business, he contends, "must receive an adequate return so that it will be able to invest in new facilities and upgrade old ones."

Although more shoals may lie ahead for the stock market in the next few months, "many stocks presently are very good values and we look for higher prices in 1978," says Frederick Amling, consultant to the $1.2-billion trust department of Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C.

"The sharp increase in interest rates is the single most important reason for the decline in the stock market," he asserts. But he thinks rates could stabilize near present levels with the rate on federal funds going no higher than 6 1/2 per cent to 6 11/16 per cent. If that level holds, he says, banks' prime rate "could be kept at 7 3/4 per cent and this could be positive for the stock market."

Industrial Output Declines

British Trade Surplus Narrows in October

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Britain's visible trade surplus in October narrowed to £31 million from a revised £80-million surplus, in September, the Department of Trade said today. A year earlier, Britain had a visible trade deficit of £318.

On current account, the nation recorded a surplus of £206 million last month compared with a revised £255-million surplus in September and a £112-million deficit in October, 1976.

The September visible trade surplus had originally been reported as £91 million and the current account surplus as £266 million.

Imports totaled £2.737 billion, down from a revised £2.836 billion in September. Exports dropped to £2.768 billion from a revised £2.916 billion a month earlier.

Invisible trade, such as insurance and banking, showed a surplus of £175 million, unchanged from September.

All figures are seasonally adjusted.

For the first 10 months of 1977, Britain's trade on current account was in balance—at least two months ahead of forecast. A Trade Department spokesman said this had not been expected to occur until year-end.

Britain's oil trade deficit widened for the second straight month in October, up £27 million to £204 million, the Department of Trade said. A spokesman attributed the larger shortfall to "random fluctuations."

Erratic Items

A swing in so-called erratic items, like North Sea installations, precious stones, ships and aircraft, plus oil trade reduced the visible trade surplus by £43 million, the department calculated. This accounted for virtually all of the £49-million decrease in the surplus between September and October.

Imports and exports, in both value and volume terms, showed declines in October from the previous month. The volume of exports dropped by 4.5 per cent and imports by 2 per cent, while the value of exports fell by 5 per cent and imports by 3.5 per cent.

The department spokesman said the dockers' strike in the United States—Britain's largest trading partner—was probably one reason for the fall-off in the volume and value of trade last month, though "it is impossible to quantify."

Meanwhile, the all-industries production index in September was 102, down from the unrevised August index of 102.7, the government announced. The September, 1976, industrial production index was 102.4.

The September all-industries production index was down 0.7 per cent from a month earlier and 0.4 per cent from a year earlier. The all-industries includes manufacturing, mining, construction and utility output.

The index for manufacturing alone was 102.6 in September, down 0.6 per cent from the downward-revised August index of 103.2. The September index was down 1.5 per cent from 104.4 a year earlier.

Both the all-industries and the manufacturing indexes are seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 equals 100.

Ways to Be A Banker and Obey Koran

PARIS, Nov. 14 (NYT).—It is hard to be a successful banker and a pious Moslem when Islamic law forbids paying interest on loans.

So in the West, Arab bankers turn a blind eye to the Koran's instructions. But in the Middle East, they are being urged to combine modern banking with stricter observance of Islamic law. The Saudi Arabian government is financing one such "Islamic bank" and others are planned in Egypt and the Sudan.

Samir Nour, an Egyptian-born economist with the Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises, is studying the problem of interest-free banking and has come up with some tentative answers.

Instead of earning interest, bank depositors can be treated as shareholders and paid a dividend based on bank profits. Rather than investing its own assets in interest-paying notes and bonds, an Islamic bank might buy equities or raw materials.

EEC Backing Frenchman For Post as Head of IMF

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Common Market is lining up behind a single candidate, Jacques de Larosière, director of the French Treasury and a close friend of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as the next managing director of the International Monetary Fund, making his appointment almost certain, qualified sources reported yesterday.

Since its birth in the aftermath of World War II, the fund has operated under an unwritten agreement that the post goes to a European. The presidency of its companion institution, the World Bank, is held by an American, currently Robert McNamara.

Mr. De Larosière, a skilled negotiator who played a major behind-the-scenes role in negotiating monetary peace between the United States and France after eruptions of the Gaullist era, would replace Johannes Witteveen, a former Dutch finance minister who is returning to the Netherlands next summer.

It is in order to head off what would almost certainly be a protracted and heated contest over the successor that the European Economic Community's nine member states are coalescing behind the candidacy of Mr. de Larosière. He is expected to be formally presented by the community after a meeting of finance ministers in Brussels on Nov. 21.

There have been only three other European candidates for the job, the sources reported. These are: Former Belgian finance minister Willy de Clerq, who leads the liberal opposition in that country; Willem Duisenberg, the former Dutch finance minister who said he would take the post only if he is not reappointed to the cabinet following the recent Dutch elections, and Lamberto Dini, the IMF executive director for Italy.

The major creditors of the 132-member IMF, which now include Saudi Arabia as well as such nations as the United States, West Germany and Japan, strongly endorse Mr. de Larosière, the sources said.

American officials talk of him with some warmth. A Saudi Arabian official said the petrodollar states regarded him with favor.

Artificial Dollar Cut 'Ruled Out'

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The United States has "absolutely ruled out" efforts to depress artificially the value of the dollar, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told the National Foreign Trade Convention here today.

He said exchange-rate policy is that a strong dollar is in the interest of the United States and the world.

Mr. Blumenthal said world economic conditions point to a strong dollar, that depreciation of the U.S. currency is not required by the trade deficit, and market intervention will only be to counter disorderly conditions.

He said restriction of imports artificially, through quotas, tariffs or other means, would be destructive to the U.S. and other economies. Deliberate reduction of U.S. growth to reduce imports is also unacceptable, he said.

Mr. Blumenthal said there is no evidence that the U.S. competitive position has deteriorated significantly in export markets in the past 18 months.

However, the United States is a "victim of our own success" because imports are outpacing exports due to the more rapid growth of the U.S. economy than those of its trading partners.

Export Credits

The secretary said the U.S. Export-Import Bank will substantially increase its support of U.S. exports.

He said the United States is taking care not to trigger a trade war through trade finance, but added "it is now essential that we broaden and strengthen" guidelines for officially supported export credits.

Mr. Blumenthal said the bank recently lowered interest rates to stimulate U.S. exports, while remaining within internationally agreed guidelines.

In another statement to the convention, Otmar Emminger, president of the Bundesbank, said he did not rule out "a more coordinated intervention policy among the major countries."

Mr. Emminger said that the rule that intervention should be done only to smooth temporary fluctuations could be interpreted "in a flexible way" in view of the dollar's position in the monetary system.

However, he said, "we should not rely on massive foreign exchange intervention by monetary authorities to continue to act as a major factor in bridging the payments gap, as it has done in 1977."

Until the U.S. current account "gets into better shape," an overall payments equilibrium will have to be ensured by capital imports into the United States.

Mr. Emminger said Germany's acceptance of mark appreciation from underlying market forces has resulted in a 16 1/2-per-cent gain against the dollar since the start of 1976 and 43 per cent since 1972.

He said this "goes considerably beyond the differences in cost and price developments in the two countries." He noted Germany has cut its payments surplus to near zero while Japan's trade and payements surplus is rising to record heights.

He added that for international and national considerations Germany wants to expand its economy up to non-inflationary limits.

Profit-Taking Hits Stocks, Dow Average Declines 7.5

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (IHT).—Stock prices were unable to sustain last week's vigorous advance today and finished lower in active trading.

The market was hit by profit-taking, with the selling concentrated on blue chips which built strong gains in the previous two sessions in which the Dow Jones industrial average soared more than 27 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 7.53 points to 838.36. It was off 5.63 at 3 p.m.

Volume totaled 23.22 million shares compared with 35.26 million shares on Friday.

Although analysts cited technical factors to explain the decline, they noted investors continued to be concerned about the longer term outlook for the economy and uncertainties about President Carter's tax and energy policies.

The number one active was Sambo's Restaurants, which dropped 3 1/2 to 20 5/8. The company said full 1977 year earnings are not likely to match predictions because of lower-than-expected third-quarter earnings.

Communications Satellite, also active, was unchanged at 36. The company plans to buy up to 2 million of its own shares. General Motors fell 5/8 to 66 1/2 and Bethlehem Steel was unchanged at 20 3/4. Both stocks figured among the 10 most actives.

Another big mover was National Presto Industries, which dropped 3 3/8 to 26 3/8. Although the company came in with higher earnings, they were below analysts' projections.

U.S. Steel eased 3/8 to 30 1/2. On Friday, the company said it reduced new spending authorizations. It also said fourth-quarter orders were "very static."

Some independent oil and gas producers were lower on a bearish published report concerning the effect of new accounting standards on their earnings. Superior Oil fell 6 to 214, Mesa Petroleum fell 3/8 to 40 1/2, General American Oil & Gas was down 1/2 at 55 and Patrick Petroleum gave up 1/2 to 11 5/8.

Prices closed lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index fell 0.33 to 118.02.

C.F. Braun rose 1 3/4 to 31 3/4. The company, which raised its dividend, said it could not account for the rise in its stock which was up by nearly 4 points earlier in the session.

French Jobless Rate

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally-adjusted number of French job-seekers fell 5 per cent in October to 1,100,200 from 1,157,000 in September, but this was 17.6 per cent above a year earlier, figures published by the Labor Ministry show. The number of unemployed amounted to roughly 5 per cent of the active population.

Sweden's Price Index

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Sweden's consumer price index was 440 in October, up 0.6 per cent from September, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced. The index is based on 1949 equaling 100.

Alfa Romeo Price Boost

MILAN, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest automaker, has announced an increase in the prices of all its models ranging between 2 per cent and 3 per cent.

Report from Number One Wall Street



Witold S. Sulimirski, Vice President, International Corporate Banking Division.

An international presence. "Today, any U.S. company with annual sales of $100 million plus is to some extent multinational," says Witold Sulimirski, manager of the Europe Area. "And for any company doing business abroad, the Irving is abroad.

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"The Irving provides a wide range of services to corporate customers abroad. Our principal business is financing, both short and medium term, in any major currency. Many companies also come to us for the rapid movement of funds across national borders, for foreign exchange transactions, for money market and investment information."

Sulimirski sums up the Irving's strength this way: "With outposts in key financial centers and with an experienced New York based staff that travels around the globe to attend to the needs of customers, we are well placed to assist your company, anywhere."

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"Our mission in London," says General Manager James M. Stewart, "is to serve the needs of corporate business, both resident and non-resident."



James M. Stewart, Vice President.

For resident companies, a typical assignment might be to explore a direct investment program in the U.S. Irving specialists in London, working with their counterparts at Irving headquarters in New York, provide counsel and assistance on such alternatives as acquisition, joint venture or establishing a de novo operation.

For non-resident companies, assignments might include providing a comprehensive analysis of the company's overseas organization, sales volume, inventory policy and control; reporting and budgeting net assets or liability position in foreign currencies; evaluating capital expenditure programs and sources of local financing.

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James W. Scanlan, Jr., Vice President.

"It is a major financial center in a country with a very stable economy and a strong currency. Many multinational corporations are represented here, including over 200 American ones. From Frankfurt we also have easy access to clients throughout Germany, as well as in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria.

"At our Frankfurt Branch," says Scanlan, "we offer a full range of commercial banking services. Among them is foreign exchange. Our dealing room maintains daily contact with international treasurers of major corporations in Germany. We keep them abreast of up to the minute developments, as well as longer term fundamentals."

Complementing this personalized service, Frankfurt Branch distributes to its customers the Irving's *Foreign Exchange Market Trends*, which is published by the Economic Research and Planning Division in New York and available in both English and German.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 14

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32½	25⅝	Marley	.80	2.9	7	63	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+½
14	8¾	Marriot	.25t	2.5	9	292	10	9¾	9⅞	
64½	53½	MrshM	2.40	4.1	15	79	59⅞	59	59¼	+⅜
23	17⅝	MrshF	1.24	6.1	10	54	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	−½
29¾	22½	MartM	1.50	6.0	6	58	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
20⅜	10⅜	MaryK	.40	3.1	10	34	13¾	12¾	12¾	−¾
28¾	23	MrldCu	.66b	2.4	8	5	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	−⅛
26⅞	17½	Masco	.40	2.0	11	165	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+½
24½	15¼	Masonit	.68	3.9	9	586	17⅝	16¾	17⅜	+⅜
15½	12¼	MasM	1.16e	8.4	12	28	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	−⅛
23⅛	15⅛	MassyF	1a	5.7	6	83	17⅞	17½	17⅝	−⅜
18¾	15⅝	MasCp	1.52	9.1		22	16⅞	16¾	16¾	−⅛
12⅝	11	Masinc	1	8.7		12	11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
26¼	21½	MatsuE	.33e	1.4	9	x381	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+½
10⅛	5	Mattel			8	154	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
32⅛	21⅜	MayDS	1.16	4.5	8	176	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+¼
26	22½	MayerO	.90	3.8	9	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2⅝	MaysJW			47	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
35⅞	27⅜	Maytg	1.60a	5.2	12	84	32	31	31	−⅝
30⅛	15	McCord	1	3.3	12	34	30⅛	29⅞	30	+½
57¾	41¼	McDer	2	4.1	4	411	49⅛	48⅝	48¾	
53⅝	37¼	McDnld	.20	.4	16	1227	50¼	49⅜	50⅛	+⅛
27¼	19⅝	McDonD	.50	2.2	7	534	23⅜	22¾	22¾	−½
23⅛	18½	McDonh	1	5.2	5	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+⅛
33	25¼	McGEd	1.60	6.2	7	43	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
20	15⅝	McGrH	.80	4.2	10	116	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
37¾	21¼	McIntyr	1	4.2	4	z1500	23¾	23	23⅜	+⅜
20⅛	15⅛	McKee	1	5.8	6	83	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−¼
26¼	18¼	McLean	.58	2.8	7	14	20½	20½	20½	+½
18½	10¼	McLout	.30i	2.6	15	26	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
12⅝	10⅜	McNeil	.80	6.8	6	18	12	11¾	11¾	−¼
24	18¼	MeadCp	1	5.1	5	58	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅜
61	49¾	Mea pfB	2.80	5.2		51	53½	53½	53½	+¾
19⅝	16¼	Meagrx	.08e	.5	12	24	17⅝	17½	17½	−¼
35⅝	25¾	Medusa	1.80	5.5	7	50	32½	32¼	32½	+½
27⅞	19⅞	Melville	.96	3.6	10	256	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	−⅛
34½	24	Memorex			5	159	28¾	28¼	28¼	
29⅝	27⅛	MerTx	1.20b	4.4	7	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
68¼	50	Merck	1.50	2.7	15	336	56⅞	56	56⅜	+⅛
23¾	17¼	Merdith	.80	3.4	6	9	u24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
25½	13⅞	MerrLy	.88	5.3	9	478	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
47	31	MesaPet	.40	1.0	16	359	40¾	40	40½	−⅜
15½	8⅞	Mesab	1.27e	10.	10	114	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
29⅝	22¼	Mesta	1e	4.1	4	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
25⅛	16	MGM	1b	4.2	10	153	24⅝	24	24	
32⅜	24⅝	Metrm	1.50	4.7	7	165	32¼	31¾	32	−¼
17½	13⅞	MchGs	1.20b	8.2	10	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
30½	28¼	MhWl pf	2.67	9.1		6	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+⅛
29⅝	20¼	Micrwve	.50	1.9	11	35	27½	27	27	−⅝
19⅛	16	MdCTel	1.32	7.4	8	77	18	17⅝	17⅝	
27⅜	26¼	MdCT pf	2.06	7.6		1	27	27	27	
17⅞	15⅝	MidSUt	1.38	7.9	8	427	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
1⅞	1	MidIndM			2	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33½	23½	MidlRo	1.80	5.8	7	11	31¼	31¼	31¼	+⅛
47¼	21¾	MilesL	1.28	2.7	16	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	
14⅝	10¼	MiltBrd	.60	5.0	7	14	12⅛	12	12	−⅛
16⅜	9	MiljRoy	.25	2.6	10	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
24½	21⅛	MinnGs	1.78	7.6	8	17	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	−⅛
57	45	MMM	1.70	3.5	14	x232	49⅝	48¾	49⅛	−⅜
22⅞	20¼	MinPL	1.76	8.2	9	29	21½	21⅛	21½	+¼
14½	10⅝	MirroAl	.96	6.6	11	14	14½	14⅜	14½	+⅛
24¾	16⅛	Misnins	.48	2.0	6	19	24½	24⅜	24½	+¼
50½	39⅝	MPacC	2.10	4.7	5	76	45¼	44¾	44¾	
19⅝	15⅜	MoPSv	1b	6.1	8	25	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
28½	25⅞	MoPS pf	2.44	9.2		3	26½	26⅜	26½	−⅛
71	58¼	Mobil	4.20	6.7	7	233	63⅝	62⅝	63	−⅜
4⅛	1⅞	MobileH				232	2⅛	2	2	
15¼	14⅜	MdMer	.12	.8	9	185	14⅜	d14½	14⅝	
19¼	11⅜	Mohasco	.90	7.2	8	84	12¾	12½	12½	
7¼	4¼	MohkDta			15	138	6	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
23½	16¼	MohkR	1.20	6.7	4	37	18¼	17⅞	18	+½
27⅜	18¾	Monrh	1.20a	5.3	6	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
17⅛	12¾	Monogr	.40	2.7	6	46	15⅝	14⅞	15	+⅛
88⅞	52	Monsan	3.10	5.2	7	213	59⅞	57⅞	59⅝	+1¾
42¼	33½	MonDU	2.60	6.9	10	6	37½	37¼	37½	+⅛
28¼	22½	MonPw	1.80	7.9	11	56	23	22⅜	22¾	+⅛
23⅞	22	MonSt	1.80a	8.1		36	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅞	10	MONY	.92e	8.9	13	71	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
33¼	24¼	MooreM	.90	3.2	5	70	28½	28	28	+⅜
54⅜	42⅜	Morgan	2	4.4	9	606	45¼	44½	45	+½
37⅞	21⅞	MorKn	1.10b	3.3	6	21	33⅞	33¾	33⅜	−⅛
13⅜	9⅝	MorseSh	.50	3.7	5	44	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−¼
5⅞	3⅜	MtgTrAm				60	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+⅛
28¼	18⅜	MorNor	1.12	4.1	10	354	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+⅝
56⅜	36⅛	Motrola	.84	2.2	12	578	39½	38⅞	38⅞	−⅜
45¾	35	MtFuel	2	5.4	9	69	37¾	37¼	37¼	−½
29¼	24⅛	MtSTel	1.88	6.8	9	18	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Munford	.40	5.7	27	25	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
6⅜	4⅞	Munfd pf	.40	7.1		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
19¼	16	Munsng	1.20	6.4	8	10	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+¼
20½	16	MurphC	1.28	7.4	6	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
38¼	22⅝	MurpOil	.88	2.5	8	17	32⅛	32	32	+¼
21½	18⅛	MurryO	1	4.7	8	14	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅛
17	15⅝	MutOm	1.32	8.3		19	16	15¾	16	+⅛
14	9	MyersL	.40	4.6	8	100	9¼	d 8⅝	8⅝	−⅜
		N								
47¼	32	NCR	.80	1.9	9	356	43⅜	42⅞	43	−½
22⅞	16¼	NLInd	1.20	6.7	8	219	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
26¼	20¼	NLT	.76	3.2	7	x46	23½	23⅛	23½	+¼
9⅜	4⅝	NVF	2.45t	47.	4	56	5⅜	5¼	5¼	−⅛
54½	45¼	Nabisco	2.52	5.2	11	58	48¾	48⅛	48½	+½
24⅝	24¾	Nalco	1.10	4.0	11	310	27⅜	27½	27⅝	+⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Narco	.68	4.8	8	17	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	−⅛
29⅛	15⅝	Nashua	1	5.0	8	159	20⅛	20	20	
13⅝	10⅛	NatAirl	.50	4.0	24	148	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
20¼	14½	NAvia	.70e	3.7		21	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
14⅜	12¼	NatCan	.64	4.5	5	35	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+¼
27	23	NCan pf	1.50	5.7		2	26½	26½	26½	−¼
22⅞	15¼	NtChem	.48	2.6	11	11	18⅝	18¼	18¼	−⅜
18	8⅜	NtCtyL	.60	4.1	9	16	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
29	25¼	NtDetr	1.52	5.9	5	72	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
25⅞	21	NatDist	1.60	7.3	7	107	22½	21⅞	22	−⅜
29⅝	25⅝	NatFG	2.24	8.4	7	16	26¾	26½	26⅝	
18⅛	15⅝	NatGyp	1.05	6.5	8	59	16¼	16	16¼	
5½	2⅜	NatHom				62	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
9⅝	6	NatInd	.40	4.7	6	20	8⅝	8½	8½	
16⅝	12⅞	NtInd pf	1.25	9.1		10	13¾	13⅝	13¾	−⅛
25⅝	17⅝	NMdCr	.40	1.7	11	119	24½	24⅜	24½	−⅜
19¼	10⅞	NMedE	.48	2.5	8	64	u19½	18⅞	19½	+⅜
26	16½	NMineSv	.56	3.3	11	29	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	−¼
31⅛	24⅜	NtPrest	1.50	5.6	6	497	29⅝	26	26⅝	−3
28⅝	16½	NtSemic			22	378	20	19⅝	19⅞	−⅛
15½	12¼	NSvcInd	.82	6.3	7	146	13⅛	13	13	−⅛
20¼	16	NStand	1.04	6.1	6	20	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
51	34⅜	NStrch	1.03	2.8	10	56	38⅜	38	38⅜	−⅜
45⅛	30⅞	NatlSti	2.50	7.7	11	178	32½	32¼	32⅜	−⅛
4⅝	3⅜	NatTea				5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
45⅝	31⅛	Natom	1.60b	4.5	4	76	35⅝	35¼	35½	−¼
29⅛	24¼	Natm pf	1.60	6.0		7	26⅝	26½	26½	
16	12⅛	Neptune	.50	3.6	9	26	14⅛	13⅞	14	−⅜
30⅝	22¼	NevPw	1.75	5.8	6	41	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+⅛
25⅝	23	NevP pf	2.30	9.7		z670	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
23	20⅛	NevP pf	1.95	9.1		4	21½	21½	21½	
24¾	21¼	NEngEl	1.94	8.3	9	135	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅜
18¼	15⅜	NEnGE	1.44	8.1	8	29	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
159¾	104½	NEG pf	9.80	9.1		z40	108	109	109	+1½
33½	29⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.2		3	30	30	30	
35⅜	31⅛	NEngT	2.60	7.8	8	28	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	+⅛
21⅜	17⅜	NYSEG	1.60	8.4	9	85	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
48¼	41	NYS pf	3.75	8.9		z10	42	42	42	−1
26	23⅜	NYS pf	2.12	8.5		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
20⅝	15	Newhall	.56	3.1	11	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
30	15	Newmt	.80	4.8	19	278	17⅛	16½	16½	−⅜
92¼	54⅝	Newt pf	4.50	6.6		1	68	68	68	
17¼	14	NiaMP	1.34	8.5	9	93	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
58	52½	NiaMpt	4.85	8.8		z10	55	55	55	−⅛
61	57½	NiaMpt	5.25	8.8		z70	60	60	60	+2
123	115½	NiMpt	11.75	10.0		z100	118½	118	118	−1½
13	9⅝	NiagSh	.97e	9.1		31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	−⅛
32⅝	27⅜	Nicor	2.32	7.4	7	26	31⅜	31¼	31¼	+⅛
33⅝	27½	Nicor pf	1.90	6.1		4	31⅜	31	31⅜	+⅜
37	25¼	NorfWn	1.84	6.6	7	81	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Norlin	1.40	6.4	5	10	22	22	22	+⅛
37¼	19	Norris	1	4.6	5	83	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+⅛
29	18⅞	NACoal	.50	2.2	11	20	22¾	22⅝	23	+½
5	3	NoAMig				176	4	4	4	−⅛
36	28⅞	NoAPhl	1.50	5.2	6	9	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	−½
4⅝	2½	NoCAir	.12	2.9	4	169	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
1⅛	15-16	NoCeAir wi				11	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
12⅞	10⅛	NoestUt	1.02	9.5	8	1874	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
21½	17⅛	NCalSL	.60	3.1	5	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−½
21¼	17¼	NIndPS	1.44	7.9	8	205	18⅜	18	18⅜	
48¼	37⅛	NorNGs	2.40	6.0	7	377	40¼	39⅝	42	
123½	93½	NoNG pf	5.50	5.5		z50	100	100	100	
20½	26½	NoStPw	2.06	7.3	9	82	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
101	95½	NSPw pf	7.84	8.2		z80	96	96	96	−½
33	23⅛	NorTel	.64	2.5	9	52	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
6¼	3⅝	Nthgate	.25e	6.3		9	4	4	4	
24¼	13⅞	Nortrp	1.20	6.2	4	190	19⅝	16½	19½	−⅛
30⅝	19	NwstAirl	.50	2.3	6	422	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+⅜
25⅝	21¼	NwtBcp	1.04	4.2	9	67	25	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
43⅞	30⅛	NwtEnr	2.20	6.3	6	x37	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+1
42½	32	NwEn	cf2.20	6.3	6	x1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+1
62⅞	45⅝	NwtInd	2.85	5.4	6	159	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	−¼
35	27⅛	NwtInd wi				8	29	28⅝	28¼	−⅜
28½	26½	NwtP pf	2.50	9.3		1	27	27	27	−⅛
12⅞	10⅞	NwMLf	1e	8.5	12	64	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+⅛
29⅜	22¼	NwStW	1.20	4.7	13	17	25⅞	24⅞	25½	+1
37	32	Norton	2	5.4	8	x56	37⅛	36⅞	37	+⅜
21½	17⅝	NorSim	.76b	3.8	9	287	20⅛	20	20⅛	−⅛
45⅝	38⅝	NortS pf	1.63	3.5		28	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	+⅜
25	19	Nucor	.36	1.5	7	74	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
		O								
19½	14⅝	OKC	1.20	7.6	6	20	16⅛	15¾	15¾	−⅛
20⅝	9⅞	OakInd	.50	4.0	11	31	12⅞	12½	12⅝	−⅛
17⅛	14⅛	OakiteP	1.12	7.4	8	x50	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
31¼	22⅞	OcciPet	1.25	4.9	8	528	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
24⅝	9¼	OcciPet wt				104	12⅛	11⅝	12	−⅛
49⅛	35⅛	OcciP pf	2.16	5.3		5	40¾	40¾	40¾	−¼
105½	73	OcciP pf	3.60	4.4		8	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝	−⅜
28½	25¼	OcciP pf	2.50	9.2		14	27½	27¼	27¼	−¼
25⅛	22⅜	OcciP pf	2.12	8.5		264	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅝
27¼	17⅞	Ogden	1.40	5.7	5	95	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
44⅛	33	Ogdn pf	1.87	5.1		2	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
21½	19¼	OhioEd	1.70	8.8	9	189	19⅞	19¼	19¼	−⅛
104	95½	OhEd pf	8.64	8.8		z50	98	98	98	−1
117½	111	OhE pf	10.76	9.6		z20	112¼	112¼	112¼	
97½	83	OhP pf	7.60	9.2		z30	82¾	d82½	82½	−¾
134	126½	OPw pfA	14	11.		z320	127½	126½	127	−⅜
134	127	OPw pfF	14	11.		z100	127	127	127	−1
103¼	91½	OPw pfE	8.48	9.1		z50	93⅝	93½	93½	−⅜
92¼	84	OPw pf	7.76	8.9		z3720	87¼	85	87¼	+2¼
22⅞	17	OklaGE	1.48	8.1	9	96	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
17⅞	10	OklGE pf	.80	8.0		z30	10	10	10	
42⅞	31¼	OklaNG	2	6.0	5	52	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	−⅛
22⅝	16⅜	Olin	.88	4.9	6	58	18⅛	17⅞	18	
33⅝	25⅛	Olinkrft	1.20	4.5	7	13	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	
19½	12⅞	Omark	.88	4.5	8	37	19½	19⅝	19½	+⅛
15¼	12⅞	Oneida	.84	5.7	5	16	14¾	14¼	14¾	+½
14	9⅝	Opelika	.84	8.3	7	36	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16⅞	14⅞	OranRk	1.36	8.5	10	48	16⅛	16	16	−¼
13⅝	5⅞	Orange	.20	3.0		58	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅜	19	OutMar	1.40	6.7	6	310	21	20	21	+1⅜
21⅞	16⅛	OutletCo	.70	3.7	8	26	19⅛	19	19	−½
12½	10⅛	OverhDr	.60	4.9	6	43	12½	12¼	12¼	−¼
22⅝	17⅝	OvernitT	1	5.3	6	13	19⅛	19	19	
33½	21⅜	OverSh	.30b	1.1	7	92	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
72	58	OwenC	1.20	1.7	11	65	69⅝	68½	68⅝	−½
29⅝	21⅝	OwenIll	1.06	4.3	8	121	24⅝	24½	24⅝	−⅛
11½	7	Oxfrdin	.63r	6.3	5	7	10	9⅞	10	
		P · Q								
11⅛	7½	PNBMt	.50e	4.7	14	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
38½	26	PPG	1.60	5.5	6	140	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
9⅞	7	PSA			24	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15¼	13⅜	PacAS	1.24	9.0		40	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
25½	22¼	PacGE	2	8.2	8	400	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+¼
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg	1.80	8.9	7	50	20⅛	20	20⅛	−⅛
39⅝	31⅞	PacLm	1.60	4.3	14	46	37¼	36½	37¼	+½
33⅝	25⅝	PacPet	.92	2.8	9	36	33¼	33	33	−⅛
24½	20⅞	PacPw	1.80	8.4	10	245	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
18⅞	16⅝	PacTT	1.40	8.2	8	62	17⅛	17	17⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	PacTin	.80	5.9	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PaineW	.40	5.4	3	181	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
15⅝	9½	PalmBc	.80	5.6	4	52	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3¾	Pamida	.12	2.1	19	87	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PanAm			4	1185	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
50⅝	41⅞	PanEP	2.50	5.6	8	x223	45¼	44⅛	44½	−⅛
17⅜	13⅝	Paprcft	1	5.8	7	21	17½	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Pargas	1b	5.2	8	7	19½	19¼	19¼	−¼
42¼	27⅞	ParkDr	.20	.5	10	72	42	41⅞	41⅞	−⅛
28¾	22	ParHan	1	4.1	8	24	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+⅜
19½	15⅜	ParkPn	.48	2.5	10	96	u19¾	19¼	19¼	
19⅝	9½	PatPtl			17	156	12	11⅛	11¾	−⅜
17¾	14½	Paylsnw	.50	2.9	7	11	17¾	17½	17½	
28⅛	18¼	Peabdy	.24b	1.0	11	83	23½	22⅞	23	+⅛
52¾	32¼	Penney	1.48	4.3	10	248	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	−¼
25⅛	20⅜	PaPL	1.92	8.0	7	106	24	23½	24	+⅜
55	51	PaPL pf	4.40	8.2		z110	53½	53½	53½	+½
56	50½	PaPL pf	4.50	8.6		z210	53	52½	52½	−1
134½	126¾	PaPL pf	13	10.		z90	128	128	128	
96	87½	PaPL pf	8	8.8		z90	91	90½	90½	−½
37⅞	31⅜	Penwlt	1.80	5.1	10	30	35¼	35	35¼	
26⅝	21½	Penw pf	1.60	6.8		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
35⅜	26	Pennzol	1.80	6.1	7	411	29⅞	29	29½	−¼
98¾	93	Pennz pfB	8	8.4		300	95	95	95	+⅞
11¼	7½	PeopDr	.20	2.4	8	4	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
39⅝	35⅞	PeopGs	2.76	7.4	7	49	37½	37⅛	37½	+¼
27	22¼	PepsiCo	.80	3.0	12	2345	26⅝	26¼	26½	+¼
21⅞	16½	PerkinE	.32	1.6	15	109	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
10	6⅛	Pertec			9	89	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−¼
33	29	Petinc	1.80	5.5	8	26	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+½
17¼	15⅝	Petinc pf	1	6.0		2	16	16¾	16¾	+⅜
18⅛	11⅞	PeterPl	.88a	5.3	7	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+⅜
82⅜	67	Petrie	2a	2.6	13	26	78¼	77¾	78	
32⅞	25	Petrolan	.72	2.6	8	84	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+½
29	23¼	PetRs	2.61e	10.		7	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+⅛
26⅞	22⅛	PetRs pf	1.75	7.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
29⅝	23⅜	Pfizer	.96	3.7	11	796	26	25¾	25⅞	−¼
41¼	18¼	PhelpD	.60	3.1	51	x440	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅛
21¼	17¼	PhilaEl	1.80	9.0	10	154	20	19⅞	20	
107⅜	101	PhilE pf	9.50	9.1		260	104½	104½	104½	+¼
91	83	PhilE pf	7.75	9.1		z30	85	85	85	−1
18¾	15½	PhilaSub	.88	5.3	7	x31	16¾	16½	16⅝	−⅛
64⅞	51½	PhilMr	1.65	2.6	12	470	64½	64⅛	64⅜	−¼
8⅝	5	PhilInd	.24	3.7	7	55	6½	6¼	6½	−⅛
13⅝	10½	PhilInd pf	1	8.8		7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
33⅝	27	PhilPet	1	3.3	9	1434	30	29½	29⅞	−¼
11⅞	8⅛	PhilVH	.60	6.2	7	x14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
18½	15¾	PiedNG	1.44	8.5	9	12	17	16¾	17	+⅜
7⅞	5	Pier 1	.20	3.4	5	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
45	35⅛	Pilsbry	1.28	3.2	10	48	39¾	39⅜	39½	−⅛
39⅛	27½	Pioner	1.50	5.2	7	103	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+½
17¼	9⅞	PionrEl	.18e	1.5	9	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅛
21⅞	15½	PitneyB	.80	4.4	5	175	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
27	18⅝	PittFrg	.80b	3.5	9	26	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+1⅛
37⅛	22⅝	Pittstn	1.20	4.7	9	229	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
5¾	3¼	PlanRsc			7	68	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
13⅝	10	Plantrn	.08	.7	12	98	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
9⅝	5⅝	Playboy	.12	1.7	15	26	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
20⅝	10¼	Plessey	.46e	2.5	10	x10	19⅛	18¾	18¾	−⅜
19¾	15⅝	Pneumo	1	6.3	5	12	16	15⅞	16	−⅛
38⅝	25	Polaroid	.80	2.9	10	x319	27⅞	27⅜	27½	−⅜
16	6	Pondrosa			12	563	15⅜	15	15¼	
19¾	16	PopeTal	.80	4.3	7	50	19	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
26⅛	15½	Portec	.80b	4.6	7	19	17¾	17½	17¼	−⅜
20⅞	18⅝	PortGE	1.70	8.7	14	96	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+⅛
116½	110	PoG pf	11.50	10.		z330	111	d109¼	111	+½
29¾	27	PorG pf	2.60	9.2		1	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅝	26⅝	Potltch	1	3.3	7	35	30¼	29¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	14⅛	PotmEl	1.28	8.1	8	138	16	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
46½	40	PotEl pf	2.44	5.4		16	45	44⅝	45	[illegible]
55	50½	PotEl pf	4.50	8.8		z100	51	51	51	[illegible]
61¾	56	PotEl pf	5.46	9.6		z30	56⅞	56⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
67½	56½	PotEl pf	5.50	9.5		z230	59	58	58	[illegible]
16¼	12	Premier	.54	3.5	9	7	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
93⅜	72½	ProctG	2.60	3.1	15	729	84½	83¾	84	[illegible]
32⅞	16⅝	Proler	1.40	7.5	19	8	18⅝	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
99⅝	87	PSCol pf	7.15	8.2		z500	87¼	87¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
26½	24⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	8.4		2	25	25	25	[illegible]
31⅞	26	PSInd	2.04	7.0	9	106	29¼	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	41½	PSIn pf	3.50	8.1		z30	43	43	43	[illegible]
22½	19¾	PSvNH	1.88	9.3	10	57	20⅛	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
32¼	28½	PSNH pf	2.75	9.2		z1100	29¾	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	20	PSvNM	1.68	7.8	10	131	21⅞	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅞	21½	PSvEG	1.96	8.3	8	83	24	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26½	24⅜	PSEG pf	2.17	8.4		4	26	25¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
131	124¼	PSE pf	12.25	9.5		z370	128¾	128	[illegible]	[illegible]
96½	88	PSEG pf	7.70	8.4		z800	92	92	92	[illegible]
9⅝	4¾	Pubicker				113	7	6¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅞	Pueblo				61	4⅛	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	16⅛	PgSPL	1.40	8.2	9	39	17¼	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅝	28⅜	Pullmn	1.40	4.7	10	41	30¼	29¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	15¼	Purex	1.08	6.8	8	190	16⅛	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅛	2½	PurlmFa			4	129	2⅝	2⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅝	20	QuakO	1.04	4.6	9	116	22⅜	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]
114	109½	QuaO pf	9.56	8.6		z100	111¼	111¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅛	14⅛	QuakSto	.88	5.5	10	74	15⅝	15½	[illegible]	[illegible]
28¼	18¼	Quanex	1.22	5.7	8	1	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅛	4⅞	Questor	.20r	3.6	14	12	5½	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
		R								
32½	24⅞	RCA	1.20	4.2	9	563	29¼	28¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅛	RTE	.40	2.9	9	38	13¾	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅞	14	RalsPur	.40	2.8	11	641	14⅝	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
4½	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	3.3	11	147	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	13½	Ranco	1.04	5.8	6	44	17⅞	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅞	4⅝	RapidAm			10	32	6¼	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	27⅛	Raybt	1.50b	4.8	4	9	31⅜	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅞	19	Raymnd	1	4.2	5	198	24	23¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	16⅞	ReadBat	1	4.5	8	374	22⅜	22	22	[illegible]
4	2⅝	Redman			5	264	4	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12¼	8	ReeceCp	.60	7.2	7	50	8⅝	8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅞	20¼	ReevsB	1.60	6.5	5	13	u24½	24⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅛	13⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.1	7	31	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	8⅞	ReliabSt	.68	4.6	8	2	14⅞	14⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
35¼	29¼	RelnEl	1.20	3.6	11	16	33	32⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
98	80	RelEl pf	3	3.3		6	92	92	[illegible]	[illegible]
26¾	18½	ReliarGp			5	61	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
43¼	34½	RelG pf	2.20	5.5		8	40	39⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	24	RelG pf	2.60	10.		17	25½	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	7	RepubCp			6	57	9½	9¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
24½	15¼	RepFinS	1.20	5.7	5	119	23½	23⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	1½	RepMfg				11	1⅝	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅞	21¾	RepStl	1.60	6.8	11	158	23⅝	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	26¼	RepTex	1.20	4.3	7	31	27¾	27½	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅞	12¼	RegvOil	.20	1.4	12	258	14⅝	14¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
26¾	15¼	RevcoD	.40	2.0	13	25	20⅝	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
21¾	9⅝	Revere			8	38	15	14¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

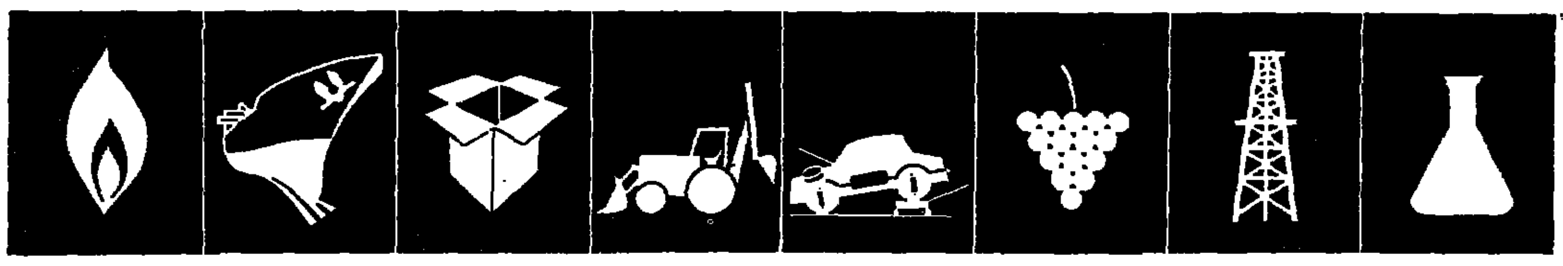
THIRD QUARTER 1977:

TENNECO

Revenues and net income up again at Tenneco.

Summary (millions except per share amounts)	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 1977	1976*
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Oil and gas production, refining, marketing	$1,251.3	$1,185.0
Natural gas pipelines	1,352.9	1,060.7
Construction and farm equipment	1,073.7	966.3
Automotive parts	512.8	438.8
Packaging	361.2	335.8
Chemicals	363.8	336.0
Shipbuilding	596.0	502.9
Agriculture, land management	152.2	143.6
Investments	5.8	7.7
Intergroup sales	(161.3)	(104.5)
Total	$5,508.4	$4,872.3
NET INCOME	$ 308.3	$ 296.8
PREFERRED AND PREFERENCE STOCK DIVIDENDS	15.0	18.5
NET INCOME TO COMMON STOCK	$ 293.3	$ 278.3
EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK:		
Average shares outstanding	$ 3.17	$ 3.19
Fully diluted	$ 2.97	$ 2.89
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	92.4	87.1

*The 1976 results have been restated to reflect the acquisition of Monroe Auto Equipment Company on the pooling-of-interests basis of accounting.



Tenneco has produced record net income and operating revenues for the first nine months of 1977.

Net income was $308.3 million, up from $296.8 million for the same period in 1976. Operating revenues rose from $4.9 billion in the 1976 period to $5.5 billion in 1977.

Fully diluted earnings per share increased to $2.97 for the nine-month period in 1977, up from $2.89 last year. Primary per-share earnings were $3.17 in 1977 and $3.19 a year earlier, based on outstanding share averages of 92.4 and 87.1 million, respectively.

In July, Tenneco increased the annual common stock dividend rate from $1.88 to $2.00 per share. This was the sixth consecutive year the company has increased its dividend and its tenth cash dividend increase since 1965.

Wilton E. Scott, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, said Tenneco's achievements were attained despite a higher effective tax rate and third quarter developments that included a strike at J I Case, shutdown of oil and gas production during two hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and continuing price weakness in the packaging industry.

"The expectation of a strong fourth quarter, added to our nine-month totals, will result in another overall good performance for our company in 1977," Scott said.

For further information, write for our third quarter report. Tenneco Inc., Dept. I-4, Houston, Texas 77001.

Tenneco

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 10, 1977

Quotations in Canadian fonds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2240	Abitibi	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	
600	Acklands	$11	11	11	
4000	Agnico E	$6⅛	6	6	−⅛
1425	Agra Ind A	$5½	5	5	+10
15853	Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	−½
100	Alta Nat	$43	43	43	−1
152	Algo Cent	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
9510	Almine	$10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
26608	Am Bonza	$45⅝	43⅝	43½	−½
600	Andres W	$9⅛	9	9	
110	Argus C pr	$11¼	11¼	11¼	−⅜
5265	Atco A	$14¼	13⅝	13⅝	−⅝
23584	BP Can	$16⅝	16	16⅛	+½
10600	Banister C	$11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+¼
8227	Bank N S	$19	18⅞	19	+⅛
58	Beth Cop A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
970	Block Bros	$7	7	7	
6200	Bralor Res	495	485	485	−5
830	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
6039	Brameda	109	106	109	+3
24750	Brenda M	$12	10⅞	12	+1⅜
7100	Bridger	$11½	11½	11½	
1700	BCFP	$21	20½	20⅞	−½
19910	BC Phone	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
2200	Brunswk	340	330	335	
600	Budd Auto	$7⅜	7½	7⅜	+¼
5400	Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
11550	CAE A	$11½	10½	11	+¾
140	Cad Frv	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
6550	Cal Pow A	$35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	−½
5780	Camflo	$14⅝	14½	14½	−¼
1475	Campau A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
32610	C Nor West	$13⅛	12¾	13	
2000	C Pakrs C	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
1435	Can Perm	$16⅞	16½	16½	−¼
602	Can Trust A	$26⅞	26¾	26⅞	−⅛
2850	C Tung	$11	10¾	11	
400	CCablesy A	$13	13	13	+½
1700	Cdn Cel	$5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
11938	Cl Bk Com	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
13069	Cdn Tire A	$29⅞	28⅞	29⅝	+⅜
11785	C Utilies	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
125	Canbra	390	390	390	
75	Candel Oil	$16½	16½	16½	
2860	Cassiar	$8¼	8	8	−¼
900	Celanese	280	275	275	−10
14410	Chieftan D	$16¾	15¾	16½	+⅞
108	CHUM	$7½	7½	7½	
975	CHoliday I	450	445	445	−10
200	Con Bldg	305	305	305	
77500	Con Distrb	475	435	455	+15
10750	Cons Gas	$16½	16⅜	16½	+⅛
4700	Cornat Ind	$5	490	5	+5
4594	Con Fardy	255	240	240	−20
4620	Conwest	460	455	460	+10
1850	Craigmt	405	400	405	
2050	Cyprus	$8	7¾	8	+¼
2100	Denison	$49½	49¼	49⅝	−⅜
4815	Dicknsn	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
2216	Dofasco A	$23½	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
3350	Dom Store	$17	16⅞	17	+¼
620	Du Pont	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅜
1100	East Mal	320	320	320	−5
3900	Electro A	275	250	275	+30
2800	Emco	$5⅝	5½	5½	
2400	Falcon C	395	385	390	
10850	Fibrg Nik A	$19½	18⅝	19	
1825	Fed Ind A	$7	7⅛	7⅛	
20	Ford Cnda	$77	77	77	+1¼
4900	Francana	$7½	7	7½	+⅜
500	Fruehauf	$7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅜
20718	G M Res	365	335	355	+20
450	G Distrb A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4380	Gibraltar	425	420	425	−5
350	Graft G	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3700	Granduc	83	82	82	+1
200	Gt Oil Sds	$6½	6½	6½	−¼
300	GL Paper	$22½	22¼	22½	+½
5500	Gt W Life	$61½	61½	61½	−½
15400	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1100	Hambro C	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2475	H Group A	300	290	300	+5
21700	Hard Crp A	282	270	282	+12
2980	Hawker A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
900	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	6	+¼
5280	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
2520	IAC	$16¼	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
21000	Indal	$8	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Indusmin	$11½	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Inland Gas	$11	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
5550	Inter-City	$7	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
212	Int Mogul	390	385	[illegible]	[illegible]
6550	Int Pipe A	$15	14⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
4541	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ivaco A	$6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1025	Jannock A	$10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
225	Jannock B	$10¾	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
18350	Kaiser Re	$13⅛	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1094	Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2900	Koffler A	$6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4905	Labatt A	$18⅝	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Lab Min	$31⅝	31⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
6160	Lacana	390	375	[illegible]	[illegible]
1200	LOnt Cem	315	318	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	LL Lac	158	158	[illegible]	[illegible]
4384	Lob Co A	330	319	[illegible]	[illegible]
2405	Lob Co B	325	310	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Loeb M	485	485	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	MICC	$9¾	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
605	Mclan H A	$12	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19943	MB Ltd	$17	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13225	M LF Mills	$18	17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
2300	Matgmi A	$9⅞	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	McGraw H	$6½	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
13217	Moore	$29⅞	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
25134	Murphy	$9½	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nabrs Dlg	$19⅞	19⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1200	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
11754	Noranda A	$21⅛	20⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
100690	Norcen	$16⅞	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
11000	NTecm B w	$9¼	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
848	Nowsco W	$29	27⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
72150	Oakwood P	445	425	[illegible]	[illegible]
22475	Ocelot B	$14	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]
510	Orchan A	174	174	[illegible]	[illegible]
4700	Oshawa A	470	455	[illegible]	[illegible]
3845	Pamour A	$5¼	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
4555	PanCan P	$32⅞	32⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Patino N V	$14⅞	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Pembina	450	445	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	Petrofina	$17⅞	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
4300	Pop Shops	$6⅝	6⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
3076	Pine Point	$25⅝	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
4300	Pitts C	$5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Placer	$18⅞	18⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
2000	Ram	$12¼	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Redpath A	$15⅝	15⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
3700	Reed Oslr A	$8⅞	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
39050	Revnu Prp	68	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Rothman	$13½	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Scotts A	$8⅝	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
17641	Shell Can	$16½	16⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
3775	Sherritt A	420	415	[illegible]	[illegible]
4000	Siebens	$19½	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
19850	Simpsons	490	475	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Simpson S	$7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
2700	Slater Stl	$6⅞	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3295	Southm A	$20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	St Brodcst	$9⅝	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
44480	Stelco A	$23¼	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Steep R	240	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Tara	$14	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
2700	Teck Cor A	$5½	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
2406	Teck Cor B	470	445	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Teledyne	$6½	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
5785	Tex Can	$29⅝	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Thom N A	$11⅜	11⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
24955	Tor Dm Bk	$16⅞	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2200	Torstar B	$12	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
12166	Traders A	$17	16⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
5135	Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
17956	TrCan PL	$15⅛	14⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19025	UGas A	$10⅞	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2900	Union Oil	$12	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1025	U Keno	$9⅝	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4200	U Siscoe	$7¾	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
58650	Upp Can	212	203	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Van Der	335	335	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Vestgron	$9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
33770	Voyager P	$11⅞	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
540	Weldwod	$10⅞	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
15110	Wstburne	$16	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	West Mine	350	335	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Weston	$12⅞	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
2620	Woodwd A	$15	14⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Yk Bear	365	365	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Yukon C	224	220	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 5,855,447 shares

Montreal Stock

Closing Prices, Nov. 11,

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless ma[rked $]

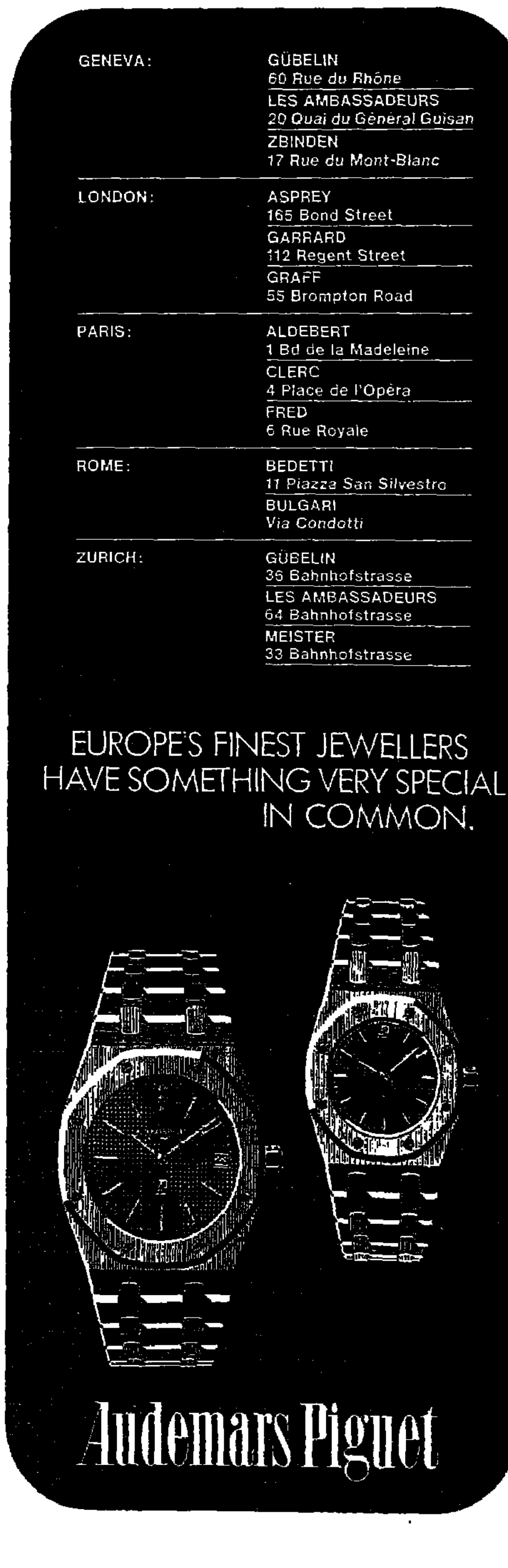
Sales	Stock	High	Low
580	Algoma St	$15	14⅞
3677	Algoma St	$15	14⅝
1503	Asbestos	$38	37
3569	Bnk Mont	$16⅝	16⅛
2400	Basic Res	$6⅛	6
18600	Can Cem	$8⅝	8½
350	Cdnint Pw	140	140
1900	Dom Bridg	$23	23
100	Dom TelA S	$8⅞	8⅞
2700	FCA Int	170	168
3100	Imasco	$29	28⅝
408	Molson B	$13½	13½
325	Power Cp	$8⅝	8½
11635	Price Co	$9⅝	9½
600	Royal Bnk	$25	25
1777	RoyTrst A	$16½	16¼
175	Steinbrg A	$16⅞	16⅝

Total sales 477,573 shares.

European Gold Mar[kets]

Nov. 14, 1977	Open	Close
London	164.50	165.30
Zurich	167.125	165.37
Paris (12.5 kilo)	167.86	167.96

U.S. dollars per ounce.
*From previous days close.



Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.
160	6.75-7.75	—.—
165	2.75-3.75	—.—
170	—.—	9.50-10.50
175	—.—	6.50-7.50
180	—.—	—.—

Valeurs White Weld
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 25 60 · Telex 28 305

EQUITY INTERNATIONAL SERVICES S.A., PANAMA

NOTICE OF MEETING

Shareholders are hereby convene[d to] attend the statutory general mee[ting] to be held on November 23rd, at 2:30 p.m., at the Novotel (Geneva Airport), Route de Me[yrin], Ferney-Voltaire, France.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 14

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
38⅝	Revlon	1	2.3	14	335	44½	43¾	43¾	— ¾
9⅝	Rexham	.50	3.9	9	26	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	Rexnrd	.80	4.7	7	138	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
58⅝	Reynln	3.50	5.5	8	74	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	
28⅝	RevMtl	1.50	4.8	7	143	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
7⅛	ReynSe	.40a	5.2	9	x56	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	RichCo	1.10	7.3	6	x15	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
18⅝	RichMer	.90	3.9	10	21	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
17	RiegelT	1.50	7.3	6	32	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ¼
20⅛	RioGran	.80	3.3	7	8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ½
12⅞	RioGr pf	.80	5.5		130	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
13⅝	RiteAid	.32	1.7	11	180	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	Robshw	1.10	5.1	10	100	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.4	9	x27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
9¼	Robins	.22	3.1	10	x58	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	RochG	1.40	6.8	8	30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	RochTl	1.12	6.7	8	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	Rockowr	.88	7.3	6	20	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
27⅛	Rockwl	2.20	7.5	7	268	29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
69½	Rklnt pf	4.75	6.6		1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
28	RohmH	1.28	4.0	10	26	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
5⅛	Rohrlnd			69	46	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	Rollins	.50	2.5	10	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	Ronson				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	Roper	1.60	5.9	5	x73	u27¼	26½	27	+1⅛
9⅝	Rorer	.66	4.5	12	263	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	Rosario	.40b	1.7	16	26	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
14⅛	Rowan	.12	.4	11	79	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
14⅛	RoyCCol	1	5.5	8	33	18½	18¼	18¼	
51¼	RoylD	4.25e	7.3	5	246	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	Rubbrm	.60	2.6	12	10	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	RussTog	.76	5.8	9	140	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
12⅝	RyderS	.40	2.5	6	170	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼

S

1977 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2⅛	SCA			15	504	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	SCM	1	5.1	5	54	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	SOS	.50	3.8	6	35	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
24	Sabine	.56	1.9	10	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	Safgdln	.16	2.8	7	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
39	Safewy	2.20	5.3	10	93	41¾	40⅞	41¼	+ ¼
9⅛	SagaCp	.36	3.0	7	82	12¼	11⅞	12	
28⅛	SJoMn	1.30	4.0	10	118	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	StJoLP	1.20	9.0	9	11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	StLSaF	2.50	6.0	7	7	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
11⅛	SPaul	1.02e	8.3		32	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
28⅛	StRegP	1.72	5.4	9	39	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ¼
6⅛	Salant	.32	4.7	5	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
13⅛	Sambos	.48	2.4	11	4232	20⅞	19⅝	20⅛	—3⅞
13⅛	SDieGE	1.36	8.8	7	129	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	SJuanR	.991	9.3	14	28	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	Sanders				171	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
34⅛	SFeInd	2.20	5.8	6	330	38⅝	37½	37⅝	— ½
9⅛	SFeIn pf	.50	4.9		64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
42⅛	SFeInt	.60	1.2	6	281	50⅛	49½	49½	— ⅜
13⅛	SafWel	.60	4.3	7	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ½
3⅛	SaulRE				32	3⅝	3 ¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	SavASip			15	28	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	SavOnD	.24	3.5	7	20	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	SavEIP	1b	8.6	6	22	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
13	SavE pf	1.28	9.7		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	SavBM	.40	2.4	8	288	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
3⅛	Saxon			8	64	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
4	Schaefer			23	76	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
27⅛	SchrPlo	1.12	3.6	10	486	31⅞	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	Schlitz	.68	5.2	15	438	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
55	Schlmb	1.10	1.6	16	899	70½	69⅞	70¼	— ¼
13	SCOAln	1	5.6	6	x124	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
5	ScotLad	.36	6.1	12	299	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
22⅛	ScotFet	1.40	5.2	8	48	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	ScottFor	1	3.5	9	25	u28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
13	ScottP	.76	5.4	8	178	14¼	14	14	— ½
8	Scotys	.24	1.7	11	89	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	Scovill	1.40	6.3	7	98	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	
5⅛	Scudder			13	37	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	SeaCont	.30	1.2	9	293	26⅛	25⅝	26	
28⅛	SeabCL	2	6.3	5	132	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	SeabWA			3	107	4	3⅞	4	
18⅛	Seagrm	.80	3.7	9	74	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
7⅛	Seagrv	.10e	.9	7	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	SealPw	1	6.3	7	266	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
10⅛	SearleG	.52	4.5	12	398	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
27⅛	Sears	.96	3.2	11	x1700	30⅞	30	30	— ½

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅝	7⅞	Seatrain			10	562	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	27⅛	Sedcolnc	.30	.8	7	12	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
19¼	15⅛	SelaLt	1.20b	7.6	5	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
7⅝	4⅞	SvCplnt	.24	3.3	6	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅞	15⅛	Servmt	1	4.5	7	327	u22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
41	28	Shaklee	.50	1.3	9	159	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	15⅜	Shapell	.10	.6	3	58	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	ShearH	.30e	4.3	5	46	7⅛	6⅞	7	
36½	29⅝	ShellOil	1.60	4.9	7	233	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	31	ShellT	1.08e	2.6	7	4	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	ShllrGl	.70	5.9	4	39	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23⅞	18⅛	ShllGl pf	1.35	6.9		8	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
41½	22⅛	Shrwin	2.20	8.0		73	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
71	54⅛	Shrw pf	4.40	7.7		z100	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
14⅝	12	SierPac	1.10	8.1	7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
34⅛	24	Signal	1.36	4.3	7	72	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
40	34⅛	Signode	1.32	3.6	9	19	37¼	37	37	+ ½
8⅞	5⅛	SimPrec	.20	2.8	8	94	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Simm	1.12	8.0	13	x12	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
16⅝	10	SimpPat	.50	4.5	12	138	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Singer	.60	2.8	6	189	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
45	39¼	Singr pf	3.50	8.7		13	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
24⅝	17⅝	Skaggs	.70	2.9	10	25	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17	10½	Skil Cp	.20a	1.5	8	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	12	Skyline	.48	2.6	14	578	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	SmithA	1	6.7	5	17	15	15	15	
40	27⅝	SmithInt	.72	2.2	9	164	32⅞	32¼	32½	— ⅜
45⅛	30⅛	Smtkln	1.10	2.4	17	475	u46½	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
20⅞	16⅛	SmithTr	.70	3.8	5	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22	16⅞	Smucker	.90	5.3	8	14	17	16⅞	17	
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta			5	66	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SonyCp	.07e	.9	14	973	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
50	37	SooLin	3.50e	7.4	7	6	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
21	17⅛	SCrEG	1.56	8.4	8	170	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
20⅝	17½	SoJerIn	1.62	8.7	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17⅝	13	Soutdwn	.60	3.7		26	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
32	26	Sdwn pf	1.80	6.0		5	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
12⅝	9⅛	SoetBk	.40	4.0	9	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7	SoetPS	1.37t	17.	7	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
26½	21⅛	SoCalE	2	7.6	7	2154	u26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
18⅛	15⅛	SouthCo	1.54	8.7	9	578	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SoInGE	1.32	6.7	6	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅛	27⅛	SoNRes	1.05	3.3	8	220	32½	32	32⅛	
40⅛	36⅛	SoNETel	3	8.0	9	13	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
57½	48	SoNE pf	3.82	7.8		10	49	49	49	+ ¼
38⅛	31⅛	SouPac	2.40	6.9	8	110	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
62⅛	50	SouRy	2.60	4.7	8	331	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	+1⅛
6⅞	6⅛	SouRy pf	.50	7.8		8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	30½	SoUnCo	1.92	5.8	17	40	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Soutind	.60b	2.4	10	84	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
47	36	SouRoyl	.68	1.6	16	28	42¼	41½	42	— ¼
25⅛	18⅛	SwtAir	.28	1.3	7	20	22	21½	21⅛	— ¼
25⅛	20½	SwtBsh	1.10	4.4	8	101	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
10⅛	7⅛	SwstFor	.20	2.2	7	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	SwtFl pf	1.50	7.5		20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16	13⅛	SwPbSv	1.20	7.9	8	189	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	SpartF	.28	2.0	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Sparton	.48	4.0	6	4	12	12	12	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	SperryH	1	6.1	6	11	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	SprryR	1.12	3.2	7	900	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
15	12	SpringM	.90	6.9	8	9	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	SquarD	1.20	4.8	11	34	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
30½	21⅛	Squibb	1.02	4.4	10	x209	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
23¼	17⅝	Staley	1	4.4	10	26	22½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
31⅛	24¼	StBrnd	1.28	4.2	12	68	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ¼
42¼	27⅞	StBPnt	.48	1.8	12	289	26⅜	d26⅛	26½	— ⅝
12⅞	9⅛	SidMotA	.40	3.6	6	42	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
45½	37½	StOilCl	2.40	6.0	7	286	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
59⅛	45½	StOInd	2.60	5.4	7	573	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅛
91¼	72	StOilOh	1.36	1.7	20	134	77⅞	77½	77⅞	
11⅛	7	StPacCp	.20	2.1	3	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9	6	StPress	.40	6.3	10	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	StPrud	.66	9.8	9	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
20	15⅞	Standex	1	5.1	7	28	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
36¼	26⅛	StanW	1.24	4.2	8	28	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅛	Starret	1.20	5.4	7	2	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
13	11⅛	StaMSe	1.05	9.0		14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
49⅛	31	StautCh	1.80	4.8	8	195	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	Sterchi	.56	5.6	7	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
17	13⅛	SterlDg	.70	5.1	10	549	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	SterPre	.12b	3.3	7	65	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Sterndnf	.50	3.8		10	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	StevenJ	1.20	8.0	5	230	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
37⅞	28⅛	StewWg	2.10	6.7	7	x13	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
23⅛	19⅛	StokVC	1.20	6.0	9	7	20⅛	20	20	
13½	11½	StokVC pf	1	8.3		z600	12⅛	12	12	
65⅛	49½	StoneW	2.75	5.3	7	58	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
15⅛	11	StonCon	.60	5.3	6	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
16½	12½	StopShop	1	7.7	5	13	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
18⅛	9⅛	StorTec	.67t	3.7	9	126	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
28⅛	18⅛	StorerB	1	4.7	8	x38	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅛	StridRit	.92	5.9	7	240	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
50⅛	38⅛	StuWor	1.68	3.9	4	30	43⅝	42⅝	43	
56⅛	43½	StuW pf	1.40	3.1		1	45	45	45	
5⅛	3	SuavSho	.20	6.4	5	37	3⅛	3	3⅛	
24⅞	19½	SubPrG	1.20	5.4	8	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	SuCrest	.50	4.8	4	49	10⅞	10½	10½	
25	17⅛	SunChm	.60	2.7	5	54	22⅞	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
49	39½	SunCo	2.52	6.0	6	36	43⅛	42	42	—1
51	41	SunC pf	2.25	5.2		11	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
25	19⅛	Sunbm	1.20	5.7	8	98	21⅝	20⅞	21	— ⅛
42⅛	32	Sundstr	1.20	3.2	9	24	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
60	48	Sunds pf	3.50	6.2		3	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ½
15½	11	SunsM	.15r	1.3	392	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	SuprVal	.86	2.1	10	17	28⅞	28	28⅛	
258	180	SuprOil	2.20	3.0	14	41	221	211	212	—8
9⅛	6⅛	SupmkG	.36	4.3	5	37	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
22⅛	14½	Supsco	.75e	5.0	6	106	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	SutroM	.42e	4.8	17	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	Swank	1a	5.8	7	63	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21	16⅛	Sybron	.96	5.4	7	47	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	36⅛	Sybrn pf	2.40	6.4		8	37⅛	37	37⅛	+1
15⅛	7⅞	Sycor			17	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	Systron			8	31	7⅞	7⅝	7½	

T

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅛	7⅛	TRE	.52	4.2	12	85	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	31	TRW	1.60	4.6	8	89	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
90	73⅛	TRW pf	4.40	5.5		8	80	79½	80	
83	65⅛	TRW pr	4.50	6.5		8	69½	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅝
33⅛	24	TaftBrd	1	3.2	7	13	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	Talley	.70	6.5	4	179	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅞	11½	Talley pf	1	7.8		16	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅞	TampE	1.20	6.2	10	60	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
42⅛	21	Tandy			8	242	32⅛	32	32	— ¼
16	9⅛	Tandycft			6	30	11½	11¼	11¼	
12½	7	Tappan	.24	3.2	15	48	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅞	Techncr	.40	2.3	5	204	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Tchncolr	.40	3.7	7	53	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	Technicn			9	89	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
40½	28⅛	Tektrnx	.48	1.2	15	65	39⅛	39	39	— ¼
6⅞	4⅛	Telecor	.30	5.0	6	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
74¼	47⅛	Teledn	1.45t	2.4	5	346	60⅛	59½	59⅞	— ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Telprmt			25	447	8⅞	8⅝	8½	
3½	1⅞	Telex			7	76	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
37⅛	28½	Tennco	2	6.3	7	x443	31⅞	31⅝	31½	— ⅛
138	108½	Tennc pf	5.50	4.7		x3	116½	116½	116½	+7⅛
17½	8⅛	Tesoro	1	11.		353	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
31	18⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	11.		89	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Texaco	2	7.2	8	703	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TexCm	1.22	3.4	10	32	36	35⅝	36	+1
46⅞	36⅛	TexEst	2.10	4.7	9	48	44⅛	43⅝	44¼	— ¼
29¼	26⅛	TxET pf	2.40	8.8		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
32⅛	29⅛	TxET pf	2.87	9.5		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
49	41⅛	TexGT	2.40	5.4	8	23	44⅛	44½	44½	— ¼
49	42	TxGs pf	1.50	3.4		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅜
22½	14⅛	TexInd	1b	4.9	7	9	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ¼
102¼	75	TexInst	1.32	1.6	16	249	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	TexInt			10	165	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	TexOGs	.28	.9	9	135	29⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅞	TexUtil	1.40	6.6	9	527	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Textself	1.20	6.3	14	328	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	38⅛	Texgif pf	3	7.4		10	40⅛	40½	40⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Texfi Ind				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	24	Textron	1.40	5.4	7	112	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	Textr pf	2.08	6.7		2	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ½
26⅛	21⅛	Textr pf	1.40	6.0		1	23½	23½	23½	
27⅛	19⅛	Thiokol	1	3.9	7	94	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
40⅛	32⅛	ThomBet	1	2.6	15	10	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Thomln	.48b	4.0	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	ThmJW	1.20	5.5	7	12	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
9⅞	7⅛	Thrifty	.48	5.7	10	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	
22⅛	17½	Ticor	1.10	5.8	5	105	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅝
27	16⅛	Tidwatr	.60	2.6	8	30	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	TigerInt	.50	3.6	7	691	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅞	Timeln	1.30	3.8	8	288	34	33⅞	34	+ ¼
25⅞	20	TimeM	.80	3.2	9	145	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
55⅛	42⅛	Timkn	2.28a	4.4	8	x11	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
18⅛	16	Tishman			49	69	18⅝	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	TobinP				1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue

All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 1977

The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund
for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe

Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe
pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe
Strasbourg/Paris

DM 100 000 000.–
% Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1977 (83–87)

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Allgemeine Elsässische Bankgesellschaft
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Richard Daus & Co.
Delbrück & Co
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Vereins- und Westbank
M. M. Warburg – Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Creditanstalt – Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG – Wien
Gotthard Bank International Ltd.
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Société Générale
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices

Amsterdam

25.40; 181; 325; 67.80; 86; 29.80; 107.50; 43.50; 110.80; 25.70; 112.60; 94.40; 60.80; 25.90; 177.30; 129.50; 141.90; 129.60; 130.50; 45.30

Brussels

1,860; 1,545; 358; 6,530; 1,890; 2,525; 3,765; 1,735; 1,865; 2,625; 780

Frankfurt

91.20; 148.70; 139; 220.50; 71.10; 375; 153.50; 303; 242; 138; 43.80; 345; 244; 173; 187.80; 164.40; 242; 128; 192.30; 255; 301.40; 113.30; 185; 121.80; 215

London

2.54; 0.295; 3.40; 6.35; 1.06; 6.35; 1.05; 2.28; 0.75; 9.08; 0.75; 0.765; 1.35; 1.12; 2.88; 3.30; 1.73; 0.94; 1.58; 2.57; 3.425; 2.78; 5.95

Gold Fields	1.73
Gt Un St	3.32
Guinness	1.95
Hawker-Sidd	1.98
Hudson Bay	$18 ⅜
Imp Chem	3.71
Imps	0.80
Mark&Spen	1.61
Metal Box	3.16
Nichols	0.57
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	9.365
Rank Org	2.50
Royal Dutch	45.25
R.T.Z.	1.86
Shell	5.72
Thorn (A)	4.12
Tube Invest	3.98
Union Carb	2.57
Vickers	2.01
War L3½	36 ⅛
West Deep	$8.75
West Drief	$24.00
West Hold	$17.25
West Min	1.74
Woolworth	0.625
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	479
ERBA	870
ErcMarelli	192
Fiat	1,932
Finsider	83
Generali	35,060
IFI	2,102
Italgas	680
Italsider	107
LaRinas	171
Montedis	915
Olivetti	2,163
Pirelli	
Snia Visco	590

Paris

Air Liquide	268.28
Allmenlaire	85.50
Aquitaine	375
BSN	473
Carrefour	1,379
Cim Lafarge	165
Cie Bancaire	278.30
CFP	98.20
CGE	278.90
CCF	98.50
Ferodo	380
Imetal	61
L'Oréal	647
Mach Bull	27.65
Michelin	1,231
Moet-Henn	420
Moulinex	180.80
Parisbas	169.10
PUK	83
Penarroya	39.40
Perrier	126
Peugeot	285
Rh Poulenc	55
Sacilor	19.80
St Gobain	128
Suez	229.90
Télémécan	685
Thomson	172.80
Usinor	19

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,395
Buehrle	2,485
B Boveri	1,605
Ciba Geigy	1,270
Cr Suisse	2,285
Fischer	795
HofRochN	9,375
Nestlé	3,550
Sandoz	4,150
Sté B Suisse	417
Sulzer	2,790
U.B. Suisse	3,215

b—Bid.

International Stock Indexes

Yest.	Prev	1977 High	1977 Low
87.40	87.30	99.50	86.30
100.40	93.37	107.82	88.77
151.10	151.47	151.47	132.11
496.70	501.40	549.28	358.60
234.89	235.54	248.33	184.45
50.40	49.54	74.05	57.93
93.50	93.30	112.90	77.00
459.87	448.23	469.57	419.68
372.74	372.18	390.93	364.70
4988.35	4971.54	5287.65	4849.35
319.30	319.60	327.50	292.80

(o) old.

LEVERAGED CAPITAL HOLDINGS N.V.
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.
Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimis Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at the offices of the Company, John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on 6th December, 1977, at 10:00 a.m.

Details may be obtained from the offices of the Company or from the Paying Agent mentioned hereunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained from the Paying Agent against delivery of certificates on or before 29th November, 1977.

Willemstad, 15th November, 1977
INTIMIS MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.

Paying Agent:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214,
Amsterdam.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	97	98
Ashland 7½-82	97¼	98¼
Australia 8¼-85	100¾	101¾
Austral 8¾-91	101½	102½
Austral 8½-92	97	98
BTokyo 7¾-84	96¼	97¼
Barclays 8½-92	99	100
JCHyd. 7¾-85	95¼	96¼
Bell Cnda 7¾-	97¼	98¼
BFCE 8¾-83	100¼	101¼
Brazil 9¼-84	98½	99½
Brit Gas 9-81	102½	103½
BrokenHill 8-85	96¾	97¾
Cpc. Berm. 8¼-84	98¼	99¼
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Charbongs 8⅞-81	100	101
CityInvest 8¾-84	99	100
Cons Food 7½-91	96	97
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	98½	99½
EEC 8¼-82	100	101
EEC 7¾-84	97	97¾
ECS 8¾-81	101¾	102¾
ECS 8¾-97	98½	99½
EIB 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
EIB 8-84	99	100
EIB 8¾-92	99½	100
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	97¾	98¾
EMI 9¼-89	99½	100½
Ericsson 8½-89	99	100
Esso 8-86 nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-85	100¾	101¾
Fiat 8-82	97½	98½
First-Chic 7-80	98	99
Gotaverken 8½-87	96	97
Gould 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	97¾	98¾
Hamersley 8½-84	100¼	101¼
Home Oil 9½-85	101½	102½
ICI 8¼-87	98½	99½
ISE Cnda 9-82	102	103
I.U.Overseas 9-83	99	100
Kidde W 8½-85	97½	98½
Kockums 8-83	97¾	98¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	100½	101½
Michelin 9¼-84	100¾	101¾
Midld Intl 4¾-86	100	101
Montreal 9¼-83	100½	101½
NCBoard 8-87	95½	96¼
NatWest 9-86	101½	102½
NBrunswick 9-83	100¾	101¾
NBrunswick 8-84	98¼	99¼
NZealand 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
NZealand 8½-83	101¼	102¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	98	99
Norskhyd 8½-97	97½	98½
Norway 8½-81	101¾	102¾
Occidental 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	98¼	99¼
Ontario 9-83	102¼	103¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	97¼	98¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
QuebProv 8½-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 9-83	99¾	100¾
Ralston 7½-87	97	98
SaabScania 8½-84	96¼	97¼
S.A.S. 8-85	97¾	98¾
Shell 8-86	100	101
Shell 7½-87	98¼	99¼
Singer 8¾-82	100	100¾
Stind 8¾-88	100¾	101¾
Sweden 8¼-87	97	98
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	97½	98½
TMay 7¾-87	94½	95½
Textron 7¾-87	96½	97½
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	97¾	98¾
UnOil 7½-87	98	99
Utah 8-87	99¾	100¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	96½	97½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	95¾	96¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¾-87	80½	82½
Ashland 5-88	93½	95½
Beatrice 6¼-91	112	114
Beatrice 4½-92	96	98
Bt chem 8¾-92	98	99
Borden 6¾-91	110½	112½
Borden 5-92	99½	101½
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	122½	124½
Chrysler 4¾-88	65½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	97½	98½
Cummin 6¼-86	101	103
Dartind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-88	89	91
Ennis 7¼-92	100¼	101¼
Fairchild 5¼-91	83	84½
Firestone 5-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	95	97
Ford 5-88	85½	87½
GenElec 4¼-87	82½	84½
GenFoods 4¾-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-87	75½	77½
GulfWestn 5-86	79	81
Honeywell 6-86	90	92
ICI 6¾-97	90¼	91¼
INA 6-97	94½	95½
I.S.E. 6¼-8	88½	90½
ITT 4¾-87	82	84
Jusco 6-92	104½	105½
Komatsu 7¼-90	101½	102½
Mitsui 7¼-90	107	108
MorganJP 4¼-87	95½	97½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98½	100½
OwensIll 4½-87	126½	128½
PenneyJC 4½-87	76½	78½
PhilLamp 4¾-83	94	96
R C.A. 5-88	84	86
Revlon 4¾-83	128	130
Revlon 4¾-87	111	113
Sperry 4¼-88	84½	86½
Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
UBS 4½-87	116½	117½
UnCarb 4¾-82	94	96
WarnLamb 4½-87	78½	80½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	75½	77½
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Monday	101.39	94.44	187.92
Previous	N.A.		

Currency Rates

November 14, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4375	4.4170	107.98*	49.845*	27.64y	—	6.8880*	109.98*	39.615*
Brussels (c)	35.23	64.3275	15.73	7.26	4.025*	14.5655	—	16.0225	5.770
Frankfurt	2.24325	4.0780	—	46.14*	2.564x	92.60*	6.360*	101.91*	36.80*
London (z)	1.8175	—	4.0800	8.8500	1595.80	4.4140	64.05	4.0125	10.15125
Milan	878.45	1.598	390.97	180.40	—	363.03	24.85	398.30	143.40
Paris	4.8835	8.8635	216.770*	—	5.5445x	200.750*	13.7835*	220.770*	79.480*
Zurich	2.2013	4.0072	98.185*	45.28*	0.25055	90.875*	6.2475*	—	35.905*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 0.12525; Escudo: 40.65; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 82.155; Schilling: 16.035; Sw. krona: 4.7945; Yen: 244.550; Norw. krone: 5.4880; Fin. mark: 4.1590; Belgian financial franc: 35.325; Hong Kong $: 4.68675; Singapore $: 2.3955; 1 Canadian $: 0.90095 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound



Keep a good stock in reserve.

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. $50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1982

For the six months
November 14, 1977 to May 15th, 1978
the Notes will carry an
interest rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The Notes are listed on The Stock Exchange in London.

Principal Paying Agent:
European-American Bank & Trust Company,
10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

Agent: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York



The trading strength of Merrill Lynch

How it can help you find firm markets for international securities fast —no matter how large the block

When it comes to Eurobonds and other internationally traded securities, Merrill Lynch is a force to be reckoned with.

We were among the first firms to maintain markets in these securities. And we've maintained them continuously in good times and bad.

Active markets in over 600 securities

Merrill Lynch traders maintain active markets in over 600 internationally traded securities.

These securities include Eurobonds, Euroequities, European, Japanese and international open- and closed-end funds, Eurocanadian and Canadian stocks and bonds and selected U.S. stocks.

Our traders are in regular contact with major financial institutions around the world. In addition, they are part of a network of 51 international offices and over 220 branch offices in the United States, linked by a communications system with over 750,000 miles of private wire.

This network gives our traders additional access to literally thousands of regional institutions and to millions of individual investors.

Capital strength with commitment

When buyers and sellers are scarce, Merrill Lynch has the capital strength and the commitment to maintain markets. As of June 24, 1977, Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. had a net worth exceeding $600 million.

Important point: At Merrill Lynch, the market never closes. As the New York market shuts down, our Hong Kong office takes over. As Hong Kong closes, London starts up.

The result: You never have to "wait for New York to open."

Versatility worldwide

Still more you should know: We're a major trading force in the U.S. In 1976 we handled 10.2 percent of public round lot share volume on the New York Stock Exchange. Corporate bond purchase and sales volume as principal was up 35 percent over 1975.

In addition, through Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., we handled an average daily volume of over $1.4 billion in U.S. Treasury, agency and money market securities.

We're also a leader in investment banking and merchant banking around the world. And in securities research, commodity trading, real estate financing, and economic and financial analysis.

For details, contact the manager of any of our offices.

Merrill Lynch International & Co., Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd., Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., and Merrill Lynch Royal Securities Ltd. are members of the Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. group of companies.

Branches, subsidiaries and affiliates in: Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Barcelona, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich. Joint venture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services Co.

Merrill Lynch
Merrill Lynch International & Co.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 14

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17¾	8½	ToddSh			77	8	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
27½	24⅛	TolEdis	2.12	8.6	8	46	24⅞	24½	24¾	− ⅛
26¼	26	TolEd pf2.36		8.9		7	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
26½	24½	TolEd pf2.21		8.9		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
12¼	8	TonkaCp	.48	5.3	18	28	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	TootRol	.40b	4.8	11	17	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10¼	Tracor	.28	1.9	7	28	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	− ⅛
41½	30⅝	Trane	1.36	3.8	9	11	35⅞	35⅝	35½	− ½
39¼	32½	TranUn	1.92	5.5	8	48	35¼	34⅞	35	
12½	7¾	TWA			3	442	9⅞	9	9	− ⅛
26⅞	17	TWA pf	2	11.		21	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
18½	16⅜	TWA pf	1.90	12.		32	16⅜	16½	16½	
16⅞	13¼	Transm	.80	5.3	7	313	15¼	15	15	− ⅛
120	100	Trans pf4.50		4.1		1	110	110	110	+1
24¼	22½	Traninc	1.96	8.5		11	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
22½	17	Transco	1.10	5.1	8	110	21⅞	21⅞	21½	
11⅞	7⅞	Transcn	.52	6.5	7	6	8	8	8	− ⅛
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		10.0		z20	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
99¾	91½	TrGP pf8.64		9.0		z100	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
28½	25½	TrGP pf2.50		9.4		9	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	9¾	Transoh	.32	2.5	4	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	21	Tranwy	1.60	6.6	7	58	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
37	28⅞	Travlrs	1.28	4.0	6	354	32⅜	32	32⅜	− ¼
41	34	Travelr pf	2	5.2		5	38¼	38⅛	38¼	
22¾	16¾	TriCon	2.16e	11.		96	20	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
33½	30¼	TriCn pf2.50		8.1		3	31	31	31	
10½	7⅛	Trialnd	.07i			17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ½
25⅜	14½	TriaPac	.80	3.3	5	118	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
26⅞	17¼	Trintyln	.80	3.6	6	30	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
35⅞	25⅛	Tropican	1	3.0	14	x14	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	+ ¼
17⅝	14	TucsnG	1.16	7.5	8	101	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
25⅝	9⅞	TwenCn	.70	3.1	4	245	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ½
18½	14⅜	TwinDs	.90	5.1	7	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
24½	13⅛	TycoLab	.40	2.6	8	72	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	19½	TylerCp	.60	2.8	6	114	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
23¼	17¾	Tymshr			12	157	22⅞	22	22¼	+ ½
		U								
27½	16⅛	UAL	.60	3.2	4	399	18⅞	18⅜	18½	− ¼
24¼	17½	UGI	1.48	6.3	9	18	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	13½	UMC	1.20	6.8	8	29	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	UMET Tr				113	u 2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	13⅛	UOP	.70	4.7	8	x43	15⅜	15	15	
24½	17⅝	UVInd	1	4.9	5	38	21	20½	20½	− ⅛
22½	18	UARCO	1.30	6.3	6	13	21	20½	20⅝	+ ½
14	9¾	Unarco	.70	6.8	6	3	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
56	47¼	UniNV	3.35e	6.3	7	1	53½	53½	53½	
13½	10⅛	UnBncp	.84	7.0	8	53	12⅛	11⅞	12	− ⅛
66⅝	44⅝	UCamp	1.80	3.7	10	155	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛	+ ⅜
62⅛	40½	UnCarb	2.80	6.5	7	821	43⅞	42⅜	42¾	− ⅝
9	6⅝	UnCmrce			11	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
7¾	4½	UnionCp			9	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
16¾	14½	UnElec	1.36	8.8	9	125	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
42	38½	UnEl pf3.50		8.8		z30	40	40	40	+ ¾
54½	50	UnEl pf4.50		8.8		z10	51	51	51	− ⅜
31	28¼	UnEl pf2.72		9.4		4	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ¼
88⅝	83	UnEl pf7.44		8.7		3	85½	84¼	85½	+2½
59¾	49⅝	UnOCal	2.20	4.0	7	260	55	54½	54½	
76⅜	65	UOCa pf2.50		3.6		9	70⅜	69¾	70⅛	+ ⅜
58½	42½	UPacC	1.70	3.5	11	556	49⅜	48⅜	48⅞	− ⅞
11¼	8	Uniroyal	.50	5.7	5	150	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
91	82½	Unlryal pf 8		9.3		z230	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
10⅛	6⅝	UnBrand			7	29	7¼	7⅛	7¼	− ⅛
15⅜	12½	UnBrd pf				7	13½	13½	13½	− ⅜
11½	10	UnitCp	.83e	7.9		41	10½	10½	10½	
33⅜	25½	UEnRs	1.72	5.2	5	167	33¾	33	33	− ⅜
19	11	UFinCal	.60	3.6	5	18	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ¼
14⅛	11⅞	UnGrnty			5	78	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
29¼	25⅛	Ulllum	2.44	8.6	7	11	29	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅜
29½	18½	UnitInd	.80b	3.5	7	53	23⅛	21⅞	23	+1
19¼	12	Unitln pf.42		2.8		3	15	15	15	+1½
7⅜	4⅛	Unitinn	.14	1.9	7	37	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
13½	10⅞	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	8	16	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
44⅞	23⅜	UNucl	1.20t	4.2	7	147	28½	28	28¼	− ¼
4⅜	1½	UnPkMn			2	27	2	1⅞	2	
15⅞	10⅝	UnRefg	.64	4.4	4	x18	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅜	USFoS	1.26e	7.9		49	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
39⅞	29	USFidG	1.84	5.3	6	149	35	34⅜	34⅝	
26⅞	22⅛	USGyps	1.60	6.8	9	63	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	24⅛	USGy pf1.80		7.2		6	25	25	25	
8⅞	6⅜	USHom	.24	3.2	6	115	7⅜	7½	7½	− ⅛
8½	6¼	USInd	.52	7.1	7	218	7½	7¼	7⅜	
15¼	9⅝	USLeasg	.40	2.8	6	97	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
5½	2⅜	US Rly				50	u 5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
27	18	USShoe	1.20	5.3	8	144	22⅞	22½	22½	− ¼
50	27	USSteel	2.20	7.2	8	1280	30⅞	30¼	30½	− ⅜
33½	24⅛	USTobc	1.40	4.6	11	6	30⅝	30¼	30¼	− ¼
41½	33	UnTech	1.80	4.8	7	643	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	− ⅜
182½	144⅛	UTch pf	8	4.8		12	167½	166	166	−1
122	103	UTch pf7.32		6.6		2	111	109¾	111	
21½	17½	UniTel	.28	6.5	9	104	20	19⅜	19⅜	− ¼
10½	6⅝	Unitrod	.10	1.1	9	29	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	8½	Univar	.56	6.1	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−
22⅞	19⅞	UnivFd	1.28	5.7	8	7	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
33⅞	27	UnLeaf	1.88	5.7	7	17	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ½

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
38⅞	30	Upjohn	1.20	3.3	13	187	37⅛	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
19⅛	14½	USLIFE	.52	2.8	7	223	19	18¾	18¾	
12½	11¼	UsslifeF	.96a	8.1		x4	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
23½	19½	UtaPL	1.56	7.6	12	115	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
34½	31½	UtPL pf2.80		8.8		18	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
		V								
27¼	16½	VF Cp	1.10	6.5	7	99	17½	17	17	− ½
25⅝	17½	VSICorp	1	4.3	7	9	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
10¼	7	Valleyln	.40	4.8	12	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
21¼	14¾	Varian	.28	1.5	11	146	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ½
12½	7¼	Varo	.20a	2.0	4	85	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
6⅜	4⅝	Vendo				10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Veenice	.15i			12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
15¼	13¼	VestSe	1.31e	9.1		31	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
24½	12⅞	Vetco	.20a	.9	34	47	22⅝	22⅛	22⅞	
18½	9½	Viacom	.20	1.1	14	726	u19	17⅝	18¾	+1
15⅜	14	VaEPw	1.24	8.1	8	986	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
50½	45	VaEP pf4.20		8.3		z200	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
57½	52½	VaEP pf4.80		8.3		z80	u59	58	58	+1
60	54	VaEP pf 5		8.5		z240	59	59	59	
110	102⅛	VaEP pf9.75		9.2		z100	106½	106½	106½	+1
32¼	30	VaEP pf2.90		9.4		12	30⅞	30¾	30¾	− ½
8¾	4⅝	Vornado				60	7	6⅝	6⅞	− ⅛
27⅞	21¼	VulcnM	1.10	4.8	7	27	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
		W								
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash	.40	3.0	7	x33	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	Wachov	.60	3.7	8	278	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
56⅛	43½	Wach pf2.20		5.0		51	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	
4⅞	3⅜	WachRty				81	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
18½	11¾	WalMart	.18	1.0	13	101	18	17⅞	17⅞	
17⅞	14⅝	Walgrn	1.10	7.0	7	66	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
28½	22⅝	WlkrA	1.40a	5.4	7	32	26	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅜
21⅝	16⅞	WallBus	.76	3.9	8	4	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	− ¼
27½	20½	WaltMu	1.20	5.2	3	46	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
39⅞	25½	WaltJm	1.40	4.7	6	294	29⅞	29⅝	29½	− ¼
42¼	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.0		28	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ½
8⅝	5	WardFd				26	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
7¾	6¼	Warnaco				60	8½	8¼	8½	− ⅛
32½	19	WarnS	1.40	5.6	9	15	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
32⅞	25½	WrnCom	.80	2.7	6	72	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ½
15⅜	8⅞	WrnerCo	.60	3.8	13	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
31¼	23⅝	WarnrL	1.10	4.2	12	560	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
26⅛	21	WashGs	2.08	8.5	6	9	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
23⅛	16½	WashNat	1	4.5	7	19	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
26⅛	18½	WashStl	1.20	5.3	8	32	23	22⅞	22¾	− ⅛
25⅜	20½	WshWt	1.76	7.7	10	31	23	22½	23	+ ¼
19	12	WasteM	.40	2.2	12	357	u19¼	18¾	18½	
19	17	WasteM	.40	2.2	12	357	u19½	18⅞	18½	− ⅛
25½	16½	WatkinJ	.32	1.6	11	52	20	19¼	19⅞	+1
7¾	5⅞	WayGos	.48	6.7	10	24	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	17½	WayG pf1.60		8.8		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.5	5	14	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
18½	12½	Wean pf1.26		10.		26	12⅞	12½	12½	− ⅛
14¼	8	WebbD	.15e	1.3	10	x59	11⅛	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
28½	24⅜	WelsMkt	.82	3.1	8	4	26½	26⅛	26½	− ¼
28⅞	24½	WellsF	1.12	4.0	8	191	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ½
13⅞	9½	WelFM	1.02a	7.8	11	24	13	13	13	+ ⅛
57	52	WIPP pf4.50		8.7		z20	52	52	52	
41	32½	WtPtPe	2.40	7.0	6	13	34½	34⅛	34½	− ⅜
31¼	26¼	WstctTr	2	6.8	9	2	29½	29½	29½	
10⅜	6½	WnAirL	.40	5.7	6	973	7¼	6⅞	7	
23⅜	22¼	WAir pf	2	8.7		35	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
33	26½	WnBnc	1.50	4.7	7	236	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
25½	14⅛	WnNoA	.40b	1.6	7	319	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	14	WnPacln	.25e	1.1	4	28	22¼	21¼	21⅞	
30½	17	WnPubl	.88	3.4	12	401	26½	25⅞	26	+ ½
20½	17	WUnion	1.40	7.8	7	97	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
54½	49⅜	WnUn pf4.60		9.1		2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ¼
12¼	11½	WUn dpf1.18		9.7		9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
66½	61½	WUTI pf	6	9.5		1	63	63	63	
27¼	25½	WUTI pf2.56		9.7		4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
22¼	16¼	WestgEl	.97	5.3	6	815	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	− ⅜
33⅞	25	Westvac	1.20	4.3	8	18	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	− ⅛
16½	14⅛	Weybrg	1	6.3	6	10	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
46½	25⅜	Weyerhr	.80	2.8	12	1080	28¾	28⅛	28¼	
64½	42¼	Weyr pf2.80		6.1		47	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
32½	24	Wheel.F	.84	2.8	11	81	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
20	8½	WheelPit				29	10	9½	9¾	− ¼
62	39	WhelPit pf6		15.		z370	39½	39¼	39½	
52	32	WhelPit pf5		15.		z210	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ¼
27½	22⅛	Whirlpl	1.20	5.0	8	82	24½	24⅛	24	− ⅜
28	19⅛	WhitC	1.10a	5.0	5	x33	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	37⅞	WhitC pfC	3	7.0		2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
9½	6⅛	WhiteMt			7	293	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
28¼	21½	Whitlng	1.60	7.0	7	6	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ½
7½	4½	Whittakr			10	53	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
15	12½	Wickes	.80	5.3	7	233	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
16	6⅛	Wiebldt	.36	5.1	7	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26½	18	Williams	1	5.0	8	195	20⅜	20⅛	20½	− ⅜
9⅝	6½	WilshrO	.12	1.5	10	61	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
45½	37	WinnD	1.68	4.4	12	7	38½	38¼	38⅛	− ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnbgo			26	124	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	WinterJ	1	7.6	5	40	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	− ⅛
32¼	27¼	WisEP	2.12	7.0	10	40	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	− ¼
23⅞	19⅞	WisGas	1.80	8.6	6	45	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23	19⅛	WiscPL	1.68	7.8	10	50	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	−
21½	18¼	WiscPS	1.54	7.7	11	14	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
34	25	Witco	1.52	5.8	6	79	27⅛	26¼	26⅛	−1
15½	11⅞	WittrD	.60a	4.4	5	61	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Wolvrw	.16	3.2	6	35	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
13¼	10½	Womelc	.48	4.1	7	69	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
8½	6⅛	WoodCp	.40	5.6	6	87	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
38	16½	WoodPt	.30	1.4	10	55	22⅛	21½	21¾	− ⅛
26½	17½	Wolwth	1.40	7.3	7	251	19⅝	19¼	19½	− ⅜
39½	28½	Wolw pf2.20		7.3		40	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
6	3⅞	WorldAir			7	39	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
96½	70⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	2.6	13	4	92½	92	92	− ⅝
10½	7⅛	Wurlitr	.40	4.8	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Wylain	.60	4.8	8	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	WyleLb	.32	4.7	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅜	⅞	Wyly Cp				103	13-16	⅞	⅞	−1-16
		X								
58¾	43½	Xerox	1.60	3.2	10	564	50	49½	49⅝	− ⅛
31¼	15⅛	XTRA	.32	1.2	6	143	27⅝	26⅞	27	
		Y								
13¼	9⅛	Yates	.20	2.0	5	17	10½	10¼	10¼	− ¼
		Z								
17¼	12½	ZaleCp	.92	5.5	8	94	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
15	11⅛	ZalepfA	.80	5.9		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14½	10	Zapata	.30b	2.5	6	193	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	− ⅜
8⅛	6	ZayreCp			4	78	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
28	12⅛	ZenithR	1	6.9	19	250	14⅝	14⅜	14½	− ⅛
16½	13	Zurnind	.60	3.8	9	112	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low u—New yearly high

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called wd—When distributed wi—When issued. ww—With warrants xw—Without warrants xdis—Ex-distribution

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 14

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	5⅝	AE Plst	.10e	1.2	8	17	8⅜	8½	8⅝	
13	7¾	AAR	.36	4.5	6	12	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	AAV	.32	6.7	8	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
9½	5½	APS	.33	4.4	6	27	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9⅞	ASPRO	.64	5.3	6	23	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	8⅜	AVC	.65	6.0	6	2	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
17½	11⅛	AVX	.32	2.2	7	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AZL			21	83	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅜	AZL pf	.43	12		5	3½	3⅜	3⅝	
1⅛	½	AcmeHm				24	11-16	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
11¼	9⅞	AcmeU	.32	2.9	13	11	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Action	.23b	5.2	5	x8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	ActonCp			8	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
6⅞	3¼	AdamR	.04e	.7	7	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅞	12½	AdobeO	.16	.9	22	52	18	17⅞	18	− ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	AegisCp			6	43	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	8⅛	AeroF o	.30	2.4	5	6	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅜
12⅝	8½	AeroFlo	.30	2.4	5	6	12¾	12½	12½	− ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	7	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅜	6⅝	AffilHsp	.24	3.5	7	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅛	13⅛	AffilPub	.55	3.6	8	4	15⅜	15½	15⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	AfterSix	.24	3.4	5	11	7	7	7	
5⅛	2⅞	AlaskAir	.17t	4.9	5	x45	3½	d 3⅜	3½	
7⅝	4⅜	Alcolac	.32e	4.9	10	2	6½	6½	6½	
6⅛	3⅞	AllegAir			23	49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	5½	AllianT	.25e	5.1	5	16	7	7	7	
1⅛	⅛	Al dArt				42	1⅜	1½	1½	− ⅛
35⅞	12⅜	AlldThr	1	3.3	15	x733	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ¼
5⅛	4⅛	AlmyStr	.13e	2.3	5		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2	Alphalnd			6	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅞	5⅝	Altamil	.12e	1.6	4	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
1⅛	½	AltecCp			28	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13½	11⅝	AlterFd	.50	3.0	9	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
8⅞	4¾	AmBilt	.25	4.7		10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
24⅛	15⅛	AmBrd wt				65	20⅛	19½	19¾	− ⅜
8⅛	5⅜	ABusPd	.29	4.0	8	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅜	AContrl	.43	5.6	10	11	u 8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¾
2	11-16	AFletch				6	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
9⅛	5⅝	AGarPd	.34	4.5	69	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	AIntPict			5	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	AIsrael	.11r	2.8	7	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	AMzeA	.44	5.3	7	35	8½	8¼	8⅜	
10⅛	7	AMzeB	.44	5.5	7	12	8¼	8	8	− ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	AMotlnns			8	116	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ¼
37⅜	27⅜	AmPetf	2.20	7.6	9	4	29	29	29	− ¼
11⅛	7⅛	APrecs	.23	2.8	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	ASafEq	.15e	2.8	6	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅛	5⅝	AmSLF	.04e	.5		13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅛	3¼	AmTec	.25r	4.4	4	19	8¼	8	8	− ¼
13⅞	11	AUIFS	.92	6.8		21	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
5⅞	2	AngloC	.13e	2.4	8	233	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
8⅝	5⅜	Anken	.28	4.1	5	23	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	Anthon	.32t	5.4	4	31	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	ApoldDta			7	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
7⅜	3	ApldDev			15	17	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
17⅛	12¾	AquitCa	.32	2.3	10	21	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Armin	.12	2.2		4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
9½	4¼	ArrowE			3	100	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Arundel			5	12	9	9	9	
13⅞	7⅜	Asamer	.33	3.2	11	92	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
13⅞	9½	AshlOC	.20	1.5	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Astrex	.20	3.4	8	7	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Atalnta	.20e	3.4	4	4	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
1¼	13-16	Atco Ind				8	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3½	1⅜	AtlsCM	.03i		13	16	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅛	6½	AtlasCp wt				18	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
18¼	1¼	Augat	.20	1.7	11	28	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	14⅜	AustralO			35	16	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
7	2½	AutoTrn				4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅜	2⅝	AutmRed			8	49	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
53⅛	39⅛	AutoSw	1.20	2.5	10	2	43⅛	43⅛	43½	
4⅛	3½	AVEMC	.20	5.0	5	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
29½	19	Avandl	1.20	6.2	7	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ¼
12½	6⅜	Aydin			8	33	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
		B								
1⅛	⅝	BRT	.20e	40.		8	½	11-16	½	+1-16
2⅜	1⅛	BTU			8	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅝	8⅞	Badger	.65	5.2	6	13	11¾	11½	11½	− ⅜
6⅞	4⅛	Baker	.25e	4.9	7	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
25⅝	10⅞	BaldrEl	.32	1.3	9	11	25	24½	24½	− ¼
7⅛	6⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.7		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
18⅜	16⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.4		10	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Bangor wt				8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	Banistr	.40	4.1	7	32	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
15	4⅜	Banner	.10	.7	13	190	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
2½	1⅛	Barclay	.07i	1.3		1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	2¼	BarcoCa	.12	4.2	29	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Barnwl	.20e	2.4	39	3	8½	8½	8½	
6⅞	4½	BarryR	.16	2.6	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	BarryW	.56	4.1	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅜	3	BarthSp	.20	5.2	9	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	BaruchF				5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	Barwick				17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	BelscR			.11	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¼	7⅜	BnfSt A	.37	3.5	4	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9½	7⅜	BnfSt B	.32	3.4	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7-16	3-32	BenStMg wt				1	5-32	5-32	5-32	+1-32
5	2⅛	BergEnt			11	5	3	3	3	− ⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅜	4⅛	BergenB				9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	BrgB pf1.15		8.4		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	BerizO				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
7⅜	5	Berlea	.20	2.9	9	61	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ½
2⅞	2	Barven				27	2	2	2	− ⅛
5	3	BethCp				4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ½
3⅜	2⅜	Beverly			13	403	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
15	8⅞	BicPen	.45	5.2	7	24	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	3	BigDad			5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	7	BigVSp	.30b	2.9	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	15¼	BinkMf	1a	5.9	6	3	17⅛	17	17	− ⅜
17⅝	12⅛	Binney	.80b	5.0	8	12	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
11⅛	7	Blount	.40	5.2	23	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	BodinAp	.43	7.8	9	41	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	BoltBer	.20	2.5		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	15	BowVall	.10	.5	16	33	18⅝	18	18½	
12⅝	8¼	Bowne	.30	2.5	6	23	12⅛	12	12	
10⅜	7½	BradldN	.20	2.2	11	27	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
5	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.3	4	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Braniff wt				7	6½	6⅜	6½	
13⅛	10⅛	Brascan	1a	8.0	2	90	12½	12¼	12½	
29⅞	21⅛	BraonE	1.23	4.2	6	9	28½	28⅛	28½	− ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	BreezeCp			12	13	3⅜	3½	3½	
17¼	9⅞	Brewer				9	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	BroDart	.20	5.0	6	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2⅜	2	BrodySe			53	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	13⅞	BrooksP	.40	2.8	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	BrownCo wt				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅜	BrnFA	.68	3.9	9	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
17⅝	13½	BrnFB	.68	3.9	9	81	17½	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	BrnF pf	.40	8.0		3	5	5	5	
2⅜	2⅛	Burgess			1	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅛	Buring	1.10	8.8	6	15	12⅞	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
14⅝	12⅛	ButlerIn	.56	3.9	7	22	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
		C								
25⅜	14⅛	CK Pet			22	75	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
4⅞	1⅜	CDI			3	23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	CMI Cp			7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
3	1⅝	CMT				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
10	6⅜	CRS	.24a	2.5	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅜	10½	CSE	.64	5.4	4	18	12⅜	10⅞	11⅞	
14⅛	9⅛	CWTran	.50	3.8	5	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Caldor	.30a	1.9	8	27	15⅝	15½	15½	
5⅝	2½	Calcomp				29	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	CalLife	.05e	1.7	6	25	3	3	3	
11⅛	10⅛	CalLf pf	.92	8.9		3	10⅜	d10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
25⅜	15⅜	CalPrtC	1.20	4.5	8	8	26½	25½	26½	
8⅜	6	Camco			11	31	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
9	4⅜	Camsln				13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
8½	5⅜	CdnHomO			18	90	u 8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
4 5-16	3⅛	CdMarc	.20	4.8	9	45	4⅛	4 1-16	4 3-16	+3-16
15	12	CdnMerr			11	14	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
17⅜	12⅛	CdnOcci	.54	3.4	8	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
5⅝	2⅛	CapitlRs				78	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	CapitlFd	.23	5.0	6	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Caressa	.15i			19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	29⅛	Carnat	1	3.3	10	62	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	CaroPipl	1	8.7	8	5	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	CastleAM	1	6.7	7	1	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	17⅛	CasFd	1.44	7.4		3	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
3½	1⅜	Castletn			22	52	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
19⅝	9⅜	Cavitrn	.12e	.8	18	13	14½	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
2½	1⅜	CelluCft			5	13	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
41⅜	38⅜	CenM pf3.50		8.8		113	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅜
6⅜	5⅛	CentSe	.50e	8.3		21	6	6	6	− ⅛
22⅜	12½	Cenvill	1.20	6.4	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	CertifCp				12	1⅜	1½	1½	− ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Certron			10	10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅜	⅝	Cetec	.04e	1.3	9	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	ChadMl	.60	8.3	8	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4	1⅜	ChampHo				721	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
8	4	ChartMd			7	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
17⅜	10	ChiefDev			21	21	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
12⅜	8⅝	ChildWld			8	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7½	6⅛	ChiltnCp	.24	3.2	6	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6	3	Christn	.20e	3.9	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1⅜	Cineram			29	23	2	2	2	
15⅜	10⅛	CircleK	.80	5.5	9	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅜	8⅝	CityGas	.84	7.1	6	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6⅝	5⅜	Clarmnt				5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅜	2⅛	ClarkC	.10e	3.8	5	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
23⅜	9⅛	Clarksn	.32	1.7	11	13	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	3½	Clarostat			4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
16	11⅛	Clausing	1	7.7	6	49	13⅛	13	13	
13	6⅜	Clopay	.24	2.7	5	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
19⅝	10½	Coachm	.50	3.5	4	124	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
3⅜	2½	Cchu	.04r	1.2	15	15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
18⅜	13⅜	Colemn	.68	4.6	7	36	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅜
11½	3½	ColonCml				29	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
9⅝	6½	Colwell	.50	5.3	5	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
37	25	Cominc	2.30	8.8	8	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
14⅜	9½	ComAll	.20	1.5	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅜	⅝	CmMtl	.20	2.5		5	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Comdlnt			14	93	16½	15⅞	16	
17⅜	9⅛	CoPsyc	.30a	1.8	8	64	17⅜	17	17⅛	− ⅛
20⅛	17⅜	ComPS	1.74	8.6	7	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	4⅜	Compac			7	29	13⅞	13⅜	13½	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅜	4⅛	Compo	.20	3.0	13	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	CompuD			4	17	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
14½	9½	Conchm	.50	3.6	6		13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
6⅜	3⅛	CoricrdF				8	4⅛	4	4	
12⅛	9	Condec	.27t	2.7	3	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	
19⅛	10⅛	Conrock	.80	5.0	9	7	16⅛	16	16	
4⅛	3⅛	Conroy	.16	4.1	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	8⅛	ConsOG			15	58	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅛	7½	ConsRef	.60	6.9	10	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅛	⅛	ContMll			13	10	15-16	⅞	15-16	
1⅛	9-16	ContTel wt				8	15-16	15-16	15-16	
17⅜	6	Cookln				8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	CoopJr	.10a	2.4	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	Cordon				61	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅜	15⅜	CoroLb	.48e	1.7	10	3	27½	23⅞	23⅞	
15⅞	11⅛	Cornllus	.68	4.9	8	17	14	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅜	2	Coscolnc			28	30	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Cramer	.13t	3.5	54	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	1⅛	CresiFd			13	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	10½	Crompt	.40	3.8	7	x1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
45⅛	35⅛	CrosAT	1.60	3.6	13	4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
34⅛	22½	CwnCPt	.60r	2.5	4	14	24⅛	24	24	
15⅛	10⅛	CrutcR	.36	3.3	31	21	11⅛	11	11	
19⅛	12⅛	CrystlO	.60	3.2	8	25	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
17⅝	10⅛	CubicCp	.44	3.2	7	46	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
16⅛	12⅞	Curtice	.90	5.9	5	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
		D								
2⅛	13-16	DCL			3	1	2	2	2	
6½	3	DWG	.49t	15.	4	72	3⅜	3⅜	3	
3½	2½	DamonC			4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3	
12⅛	6⅛	Damson			15	99	10⅛	9⅞	9	
28	15⅜	Daniel	.22b	1.2	8	17	18⅛	18⅛	18	
64⅛	40⅛	DataTer			21	41	53	51⅜	51	
17⅞	9⅛	Datapd	.20	1.2	9	110	17⅛	16⅛	16	
11⅛	7⅛	DayMn	.20e	2.2	18	20	9⅛	9⅛	9	
16⅛	13⅛	DelLabs	.40	2.5	7	6	15⅜	15⅛	15	
10⅛	7⅛	DelhiOil			16	6	8⅜	8⅛	8	
8⅛	6⅛	DellwdF	.54	7.9	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6	
17⅛	8⅛	DenTal	.15r	.7	11	55	15⅛	14⅛	14	
8⅛	5⅛	DevCpA			5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7	
37½	25⅛	DevonGp			5	x100	26⅛	26⅛	26	
4⅛	2⅛	Digicon				15	2⅛	2⅛	2	
15⅛	12⅛	Dillard	.40	3.0	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13	
1⅛	⅛	Diodes			81	31	15-16	13-16	13-1	
2⅛	1⅛	DisFab	.07i			1	1⅜	1⅜	1	
19	13½	Diversy	.70	4.3	8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16	
9⅛	6⅛	Documat			11	12	9	8⅛	9	
44⅛	34⅛	DomePt			7	50	28	37⅛	37	
15⅛	7⅛	Domtar	.80	5.9	11	1	13½	13½	13	
9⅛	5⅛	Donkeny	.28	2.9	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9	
17⅛	16⅛	DrexUt	1.44	7.7		5	18⅛	18⅛	18	
12⅛	8⅛	DrivHarr				1	10⅛	10⅛	10	
11⅛	8⅛	DrFair	.40	4.2	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9	
2 3-16	1⅛	Dunlop	.25e	14.	4	20	1⅛	1⅛	1	
18⅛	13⅛	DuplxPd	1	5.8	6	11	17⅛	17⅛	17	
14⅛	6⅛	DurTst	.30b	2.4	14	153	13⅛	12⅛	12	
5⅛	3⅛	Dynlctn	.06	1.5	22	29	4⅛	3⅛	3	
6⅛	4⅛	DynAm			6	32	4⅛	4⅛	4	
9⅛	4⅛	DynellEl			33	40	8	8	8	
		E								
4⅛	2⅛	EAC			5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4	
21⅜	16⅛	EarthRes	1	5.1	7	37	19⅜	19½	19	
20⅛	18⅛	EsmCo	1.08	5.2	10	2	u20⅛	20⅛	20	
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos				44	1⅛	1⅛	1	
13⅛	4⅛	EganM	.40	2.9	12	8	13⅛	13⅛	13	
7	4⅛	Ehren	.10	2.0		4	5⅛	5	5	
7⅛	5	ElcorCp	.12	1.8	9	34	6⅛	6⅛	6	
6⅛	3⅛	ElHose			9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4	
5⅛	3⅛	ElAudD	.21t	5.6	27	12	3⅛	3⅛	3	
16⅛	13⅛	Electrog	1	6.7	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14	
11⅛	7⅛	ElecEng	.32	3.0	7	19	10⅛	10⅛	10	
8⅛	4⅛	EngyRs	.20	2.7	7	20	7⅛	7⅛	7	
11⅛	8⅛	ErnstEC	.60	5.9	6	9	10⅛	10	10	
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind			10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1	
12⅛	7⅛	EsqRd	.39e	3.3	5	22	12	12	12	
2⅛	1⅛	EtzLav				10	2	2	2	
16⅛	10⅛	EvanA	.20b	1.4	10	4	14⅛	14⅛	14	
13⅛	4⅛	Exective			3	120	5⅛	5⅛	5	
7⅛	4	Execin	.31t	5.1	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6	
		F								
3⅛	2⅛	FDI	.01e	.4	17	4	2⅛	2⅛	2	
9⅛	4⅛	Fabind	.15e	2.0	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7	
4⅛	1⅜	Fablen	.05t	2.5	13	11	2	2	2	
2½	1¼	FairNob				10	1⅜	1½	1	
4	2½	FairmC	.15	4.8	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3	
7	5⅛	FamDir	.24	3.7	6	3	6⅝	6½	6	
5	1½	FamRc	.16a	5.0	6	4	3⅜	3	3	
16⅝	12¾	FedMart	.60	4.8	5	25	12⅝	d12⅝	12	
8⅞	4⅛	FedRes			47	74	5⅞	5⅝	5	
24¼	16¼	Felmnt	.20	.9	23	11	22⅞	22⅝	22	
12½	7⅜	Felsway	.40	3.2	5	5	12½	12⅜	12	
1½	¼	Fibrebrd wt				1	⅜	⅜		

(Continued on next page.)

City Investing reports on third quarter 1977 results

City Investing Company's third quarter 1977 results reflected continued progress by all principal operations: manufacturing, international, housing, and insurance.

Highlights

- City Investing's total revenues rose 25% to $814.3 million.
- Net income increased 52% to $23.0 million.
- City completed a $100 million long-term financing.

Manufacturing, International and Housing

- Earnings of City Investing's Rheem water heater and container operations improved substantially. And Rheem, in conjunction with Reynolds Metals Company, announced development of a complete solar water heater system.
- City's Alma Plastics subsidiary acquired the Plastics Division of NL Industries.
- International profits increased substantially, led by City's operations in Brazil.
- City's housing operations, especially mobile homes and single-family home building, continued their vigorous recovery.

Insurance and Financial

- City's Home Insurance Company reported an underwriting profit during the quarter and forecasts a profit for the full year.
- Cash flow to the insurance investment portfolio continued very strong.
- Investment income from the portfolio increased 20%.

Basic Businesses Filling Basic Needs

City Investing is the world's largest manufacturer of water heaters and steel shipping containers. And a leading U.S. manufacturer of heating and air-conditioning equipment for residential and commercial use.

City Investing is also the U.S.'s largest printer of newsstand publications; one of the U.S.'s largest home builders and mobile home manufacturers; operates the largest chain of budget motels in the U.S.; and is one of the major property and casualty insurers in the United States.

European Office:
Jerome L. Hanan, Vice-President
City Investing S.A.
Stockerstrasse 38,
8002 Zurich, Switzerland.

SUMMARY RESULTS Third Quarter Ended Sept. 30	1977	1976	% Increase
Revenues	$ 814,342,000	$ 649,712,000	25
Net Income	23,012,000	15,096,000	52
Per Share, Primary	.87	.54	61
Per Share, Diluted	.64	.44	45

Nine Months Ended Sept. 30	1977	1976	% Increase
Revenues	$2,247,697,000	$1,834,957,000	22
Net Income	50,482,000	32,098,000	57
Per Share, Primary	1.76	.98	80
Per Share, Diluted	1.41	.94	50

Average primary shares were 22,125,000; 20,831,000; 21,925,000; and 20,643,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 1977 and 1976, respectively. Average shares—assuming full dilution—were 36,571,000; 35,279,000; 36,371,000; and 35,092,000 for the same respective periods.

City Investing Company
Manufacturing | Housing | Insurance
767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	1.62
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*1.90	1.72½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	.44	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	214.78	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	50-51	65-66
Lead spot, lb	.32	.25.50-.26
Copper elect., lb	.60½	.70⅝
Tin (Straits) lb	6.2183	4.0834
Zinc, E St. L. basis lb	.30½-.31	.37
Silver N.Y. oz	4.890	4.530
Gold N.Y. oz	165.30	139.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931) November 14	837.60 f	822.60

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 14, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	8.25	8.30	8.25	b8.30	+0.10
Mar	8.66	8.98	8.55	8.95	+0.32
May	9.03	9.37	9.00	9.34	+0.29
Jul	9.44	9.63	9.32	9.61	+0.18
Sep	9.71	9.87	9.61	9.87	+0.18
Oct	9.78	9.99	9.78	9.99	+0.21
Mar	10.23	10.50	10.20	10.50	+0.17

Sales: 7,000.
b-bid.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nov. 14, 1977

Sambos Rst	490,500	20½	−3¾
PepsiCo	244,700	26½	+ ¼
SouthCal Ed	241,900	26½	+ ⅛
Dow Ch	232,900	27⅞	−1⅛
Comsat	222,200	36	
Comw Edis	220,800	30⅛	− ⅛
Gen Motors	216,000	66½	− ⅜
Noeast Util	215,500	10⅜	− ¼
DiamondM	215,300	36⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Data	202,400	23¼	+ ⅝
Beth Steel	198,700	20⅜	
Sony Corp	198,700	7⅜	− ⅛
Citicorp	194,800	23½	− ½
SearsRb	182,900	29⅜	− ⅜
Cont Oil	165,400	27⅛	− ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.28	35.26
Advanced	679	1237
Declined	817	313
Unchanged	399	315
Total issues	1895	1865
New 1977 highs	40	92
New 1977 lows	11	14

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	846.15	849.01	834.46	838.36	— 7.53
20 Trn	217.18	218.54	214.36	215.62	— 0.34
15 Utl	112.43	113.06	111.48	112.04	— 0.46
65 Stk	290.60	291.91	286.94	288.39	— 1.78

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	106.00	104.40	104.83	—0.78
Utilities	55.73	54.95	55.24	—0.07
Finance	11.46	11.29	11.33	—0.09
Transportation	13.65	13.36	13.47	—0.03
Composite	96.38	94.91	95.32	—0.66

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	52.70	52.37	52.37	—0.33
Industrials	56.45	56.15	56.15	—0.42
Transportation	40.29	40.01	40.01	—0.24
Utilities	40.81	40.76	40.78	Unch.
Finance	54.61	54.35	54.35	—0.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 11	161,442	258,719	1,687
Nov. 10	Not Available		
Nov. 9	128,247	225,846	1,215
Nov. 8	134,885	226,797	1,666
Nov. 7	139,563	239,867	1,289

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	133,000	32⅝	− ⅜
Hycel Inc	100,100	6½	+ ¾
Champ Ho	76,900	2¼	
Alld Thrm	76,600	30⅛	
McCull Oil	46,500	3⅝	− ⅛
Beverly Ent	42,300	3⅜	
Intl Bknot	35,200	2⅞	
Synte Corp	33,700	18⅞	− ½
Verottron	30,800	5⅝	+ ¾
AngloCo Ltd	27,100	5¼	− ⅛

Appro final total 2,700,000
Stock sales year ago 1,790,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
118.44	118.00	118.02	—0.31

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)

Dec	201.00	202.00	194.00	196.50	—5.00
Mar	168.00	173.00	163.49	165.00	—2.53
May	158.00	159.50	153.21	153.21	—5.79
Jul	149.00	150.50	144.00	a144.00	—6.00
Sep	147.50	148.25	144.00	a144.00	—6.00
Dec	137.00	137.00	136.50	a131.50	—6.00

Sales: 1,377.

COCOA

Dec	183.51	189.25	183.25	189.25s	+2.75
Mar	159.90	164.60	158.60	164.60s	+3.70
May	142.00	147.76	141.76	147.76s	+4.46
Jul	e33.10	138.75	132.75	138.75s	+4.45
Sep	129.95	135.95	129.95	134.75s	+4.45
Dec	124.90	130.90	124.90	130.90s	+5.35

Sales: 1,840.
s-settling.
Spot accra: hUnavail.

COPPER (25,000) lbs

Nov	54.30	54.50	54.30	54.10s	—0.50
Dec	54.50	54.50	54.20	54.30s	—0.60
Jan	54.90	55.10	54.70	54.70s	—0.60
Mar	55.90	56.00	55.50	55.60s	—0.60
May	56.80	56.90	56.50	56.60s	—0.60
Jul	57.90	57.90	58.50	58.60s	—0.60
Sep	58.80	58.90	58.80	59.90s	—0.60
Dec	60.30	60.30	59.80	59.90s	—0.60
Jan	60.60	60.60	60.60	60.40s	—0.60
Mar	61.40	61.40	61.40	61.30s	—0.60
Jly	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.10s	—0.60
Sep	64.50	64.50	64.40	64.00s	—0.60

Sales: estimated 1,994.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	50.40	50.85	50.25	50.80	+0.55
Mar	51.05	51.60	51.00	51.50	+0.47
May	51.91	52.15	51.80	b52.10	+0.35
Jul	52.80	52.85	52.55	b52.80	+0.20
Oct	53.35	53.65	53.30	b53.90	+0.45
Dec	54.00	54.44	53.95	54.40	+0.58
Mar	54.90	54.90	54.90	b55.00	+0.10

Sales: 3,250.
b-bid.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	4.07	4.07	4.86	3.93	—0.12
Apr	4.35	4.35	4.20	4.26	—0.15
May	4.80	4.93	4.80	4.86	—0.12
Nov	4.90	4.92	4.90	4.92	—0.08
May	7.18	7.18	7.05	7.05	0.15

Sales: 2,091

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	124.50	130.00	124.10	129.00	+3.50
Jan	122.50	126.10	121.90	126.10	+3.10
Mar	122.60	126.40	122.00	126.25	+2.75
May	122.50	126.35	122.00	122.35	+3.15
Jul	122.50	126.50	122.00	126.45	+2.95
Sep	121.80	125.50	121.80	125.00	+2.00
Nov	116.00	118.35	116.00	b119.00	+3.00
Jan	108.00	110.70	108.00	110.00	+2.45
Mar	106.00	107.10	106.00	b107.10	

Sales: 1,50.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	490.70	492.30	480.50	481.70s	—13.60
Jan	492.50	495.00	483.50	484.70s	—13.70
Mar	499.70	501.30	590.00	496.70s	—13.80
My	505.00	507.40	495.00	496.70s	—13.90
Jul	510.00	513.30	502.00	502.80s	—14.00
Sep	518.00	518.00	509.00	509.00s	—14.00
Dec	526.80	529.00	518.00	518.20s	—14.10
Jan	527.30	527.30	521.20	521.20s	—14.10
Mar	535.00	535.80	527.30	527.30s	—14.20
My	542.30	544.20	533.90	533.50s	—14.20
Jly	551.60	551.60	539.70	539.70s	—14.30
Sep	552.30	552.30	545.90	545.90s	—14.40

Sales estimated: 24,000.

GOLD
100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz.

Dec	166.80	166.70	163.90	164.40	—4.50
Mar	170.00	170.80	166.50	166.70	—5.50
Jun	173.50	173.50	169.50	169.70	—5.70
Sep	176.20	176.50	173.30	173.40	—5.80
Dec	179.50	180.00	176.70	177.30	—5.20
Mar	184.90	184.90	180.10	180.40	—6.10

Sales: Dec 6198; March 3290; June 1167; Sep 192; Dec 201; March 180.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Nov. 14, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	2.70¼	2.74	2.69	2.72½	+.02¼
Mar	2.78½	2.83	2.77½	2.81½	+.02
May	2.85½	2.87¾	2.83	2.86½	+.01¾
Jul	2.88	2.90½	2.86¼	2.89¼	+.01
Sep	2.91¼	2.95¼	2.91¼	2.95	+.01¾
Dec	3.01½	3.03½	3.01	3.03	+.01½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.18½	2.20¼	2.17½	2.19¾	+.00¼
Mar	2.25½	2.27¼	2.24¼	2.26¾	+.00½
May	2.29	2.31¼	2.28	2.30½	+.00¾
Jul	2.30	2.32¾	2.29¾	2.32½	+.01½
Sep	2.26½	2.32	2.28½	2.31	+.01
Dec	2.27¾	2.31¼	2.27¼	2.31¼	+.02½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	5.82	5.97¾	5.81	5.92¾	+.06
Jan	5.88½	6.04	5.85½	5.98½	+.07
Mar	5.96	6.10½	5.92	6.05¼	+.08¼
May	6.01	6.17	5.99	6.13	+.09½
Jul	6.07	6.22	6.04½	6.19	+.09½
Aug	6.06	6.22	6.06	6.20½	+.10
Sep	5.91½	6.05	5.91	6.03½	+.08½
Nov	5.91	6.03½	5.90½	6.01	+.07½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	18.95	19.58	18.81	19.42	+.36
Jan	18.90	19.57	18.82	19.42	+.36
Mar	19.19	19.70	19.00	19.53	+.31
May	19.20	19.80	19.16	19.63	+.23
Jul	19.50	19.90	19.50	19.75	+.20
Aug	19.30	19.85	19.30	19.70	+.15
Sep	19.05	19.60	19.05	19.33	—.02
Oct	19.00	19.30	18.95	19.15	—.12

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	164.10	169.00	163.20	167.20	+2.50
Jan	165.50	170.80	164.50	168.70	+2.40
Mar	169.00	172.90	167.00	171.20	+2.30
May	170.20	174.00	169.50	173.20	+2.00
Jul	172.50	176.00	171.50	173.20	+1.20
Aug	173.00	177.50	173.00		
Sep	172.00	175.00	171.00		
Oct	173.00	174.00	171.50		

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov				477.50
Dec	492.00	492.80	479.00	
Jan				
Feb	497.00	498.70	485.00	
Apr	503.00	504.70	491.00	
Jun	509.00	510.00	497.00	
Aug	515.50	516.30	503.50	
Oct	521.80	522.00	510.00	
Dec	527.50	528.30	516.00	
Feb	533.50	534.80	521.00	
Apr	539.50	540.80	529.00	
Jun	545.70	546.50	535.20	
Aug	552.00	552.00	541.40	541.4
Oct	558.00	558.00	547.60	
Dec	564.40	566.50	553.80	

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	40.65	40.92	40.65	
Jan	39.50	39.65	39.47	
Feb	38.65	38.90	38.62	
Apr	38.70	38.95	38.70	
Jun	40.40	40.62	40.40	
Aug	40.70	40.65	40.67	
Oct	40.98	41.10	40.98	
Dec	41.25	41.45	41.15	

Sales: Dec 2720; Jan 48; Fe[b] ... April 968; June 682; Aug 196; Oct ... 169.

Open interest: Dec 16132; Jan ... 12210; April 3307; June 5355; A[ug] ... Oct 1043; Dec 363.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	38.75	39.35	38.75	39.2
Feb	36.55	37.05	36.55	36.9
Apr	33.20	33.57	33.20	33.4
Jun	35.65	35.87	35.45	35.7
Jul	36.00	36.35	35.90	36.0
Aug	34.45	34.47	34.40	34.4
Oct	32.30	32.60	32.30	32.6
Dec				32.8

Sales: Dec 2619; Feb 1519; Ap[r] ... June 102; July 47; Aug 12; Oct 2...

Open interest: Dec 7871; Fe[b] ... April 3115; June 752; July 499; A[ug] ... Oct 493; Dec 130.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Nov	53.10	53.10	51.50	
Dec	54.65	54.65	52.95	
Jan	49.15	49.15	47.65	
Mar	45.00	45.00	45.00	
Apr	43.40	43.60	42.80	
May	43.40	43.40	42.80	

Sales: Nov 72; Dec 704; Jan 97 ... 5; April 22; May 13.

Open interest: Nov 243; Dec 10... 322; March 9; Apr 19; May 10.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	49.05	49.65	48.90	
Mar	47.90	48.55	47.70	
May	48.02	48.75	48.00	
Jul	48.25	48.90	48.25	
Aug	46.25	46.70	46.25	

Sales: Feb 2891; March 309; M... July 29; Aug 5.

Open interest: Feb 6040; Marc[h] ... May 1468; July 693; Aug 211.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	St[erling]
1 M.	7 -7⅛	3 13/16-3 15/16	1⅞-1 15/16	
2 M.	6 15/16-7 1/16	4 -4⅛	2¼-2⅜	
3 M.	7 -7⅛	4 -4⅛	2 5/16-2 7/16	
6 M.	7¼-7⅜	4 -4⅛	2 5/16-2½	
1 Y.	7 7/16-7 9/16	4 -4⅛	2⅜-2½	

Tuesday's New Highs and Lo[ws]

NEW HIGHS— 40

AMI Inc	Fla Gas	PuerR
Arctic Ent	GorJwlyA	Raythe[on]
Beckman	Hall Frank	Reeves
Budd Co	HospCpA	Roper
CapCit Com	Hought Miff	Scott F
CarpTech	Humana	Servom
Combd Com	IIIPw 8pt	Smithkl
CombEng	JohnsnCn	SouthCa
Cooper Lab	Loral Corp	UMET
CutlerHam	Meredith Cp	USRlty
DialCorp	NatMed Ent	Viacom
DiamondM	ParkerPen	VaEP
E Systm	Pepsico wi	Waste
Edwrds AG		

NEW LOWS— 11

AvcoCp wi	HellerInt pf	ONPow
FtDearbn S	Hemisp Cap	PortGE
Freept Min	ModMerch	StBr
GenAmOil wi	Myers LE	

Norway Trade Deficit

OSLO, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—... way's trade deficit increased ... per cent to 1.65 billion kr... ($300.5 million) in October f... 1.07 billion kroner a year ear[lier,] the Central Bureau of Stati[stics] reported.

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 14

ntinued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		Fidelco				23	2	1⅞	1⅞	
		FilmCpA				17	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
		Filmwy	.20r	2.3	7	62	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
		FinGen	.40b	4.1	6	15	10	9¾	9¾	—¼
		FinGnA	.40	4.4		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
		FlConn	.50a	7.5	8	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
		FstHartfd				6	1	15-16	1	
		FtSLSn	.60	4.7	4	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
		Fstmrk				4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
		FischrP	.43t	3.4	5	12	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—⅜
		Flagg			5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Flagstff	.12	2.9	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
		FlghtSf	.20	1.2	10	14	17	16⅞	16⅞	
		FlaCap			5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		FlowGen			6	33	5⅝	5½	5½	
		Flowers	.48	2.6	6	14	13½	13¼	13½	—⅛
		FlukeJ	.72t	4.0	12	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—⅜
		FlyDieO			6	127	22	21¼	21⅜	—⅛
		Foodrm	.40	5.2	4	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
		Foodws	.25	1.3	8	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
		FooteM	.25e	3.5	16	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
		FordCan	5a	7.3	9	z30	68¾	68¾	68¾	+¼
		ForestC	.05e	.6		16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
		ForestLab			14	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		ForStaP	.50	7.1	9	16	7	7	7	
		FrankInRl				13	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
		Frantz	.80a	4.4	6	3	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
		Friedm	.28b	5.7	5	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		FriendFr			41	19	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
		Frigitp	.55t	8.1	5	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	
		Frischs	.33b	4.1	7	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
		FrontA	.19t	2.2	5	45	8¾	8½	8½	
		FrontA wt				2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		G								
		GIExpl				19	1	15-16	1	+1-16
		GIT				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		GRI	.05e	.9		36	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
		GTI			6	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Gabriel	.40	2.8	6		14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
		Galaxy			6	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
		Garan	.88	5.9	6	11	15	15	15	
		Garcia				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		GatLief	.20e	1.9	4	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
		Gayird	.10e	3.8	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
		Gaynor				2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
		GenExp			54	42	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—½
		GeHous			4	74	u 4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
		GnRecre				20	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
		Genisco				3	1½	1½	1½	
		GenyDr	.05r	1.0	6	1	5	5	5	
		Gerber			6	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
		GiantF	1.20	6.6	4	8	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
		GiantYel			14	49	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
		Glasrock				10	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
		Glatfltr	.90	5.4	5	21	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅜
		GlenGer	.16	2.6		x5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
		Glnmr	.40b	3.6	6	12	11¼	11	11	
		Globeln	.70	5.2	6	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
		GoestlE			203	3	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	—½
		Globlatt	.28	7.0	7	5	4⅛	4	4	
		GoldnCyc			41	1	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	—⅛
		GoldnW	.69e	4.1	6	19	17	16⅞	16⅞	
		Goldfield				34	¾	¾	¾	
		Gorich wt				204	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅜
		GormR	.90a	4.3	8	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
		GouldT	.68	9.5	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
		GrandAu	.30	5.5	8	2	5½	5½	5½	
		GrndCtl	.30	3.9	5	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
		GranerA			7	16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
		GtAmInd			4	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		GtBasinP			23	137	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
		GtLkCh	.36	1.1	11	7	33¼	32½	32½	—⅜
		GREIT	.40	6.8	9	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
		GrossTlc	1	6.9	7	2	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
		GuardC	.56	4.1	8	2	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
		Guilford	.20	2.3	3	74	8⅞	8½	8¾	—⅛
		GlfOCn	1.03	4.5		10	24	23¾	24	
		Gulstrm				16	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
		H								
		HalcoPd			8	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		HallsM	.72	5.0	5	3	14½	14½	14½	+¼
		Hampin			5	15	3½	d 3¼	3½	
		Hannfrd	.72	6.4	5	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
		HanvSh	.60i		9	3	16½	16½	16½	
		HartfdZd			10	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
		HartzM	.40	3.8	8	132	10½	10¼	10½	
		Harvey			5	26	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
		Hasbro	.20	2.9	5	40	7¼	7	7	+⅛
		Hasting	.40a	4.8	7	8	8⅝	8½	8¼	—⅛
		HealthCh			12	23	8¼	7⅝	8	—⅜
		Heinick	.05e	2.4	7	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		HiGInc			13	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
		Hillhavn	.44	5.3	6	26	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
		Hofmnic	.20	3.5	11	5	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	—¼
		Holman			4	52	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
		HollyCp			10	66	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
		HomeOB	.75	2.3	7	1	u32¼	32¼	32¼	+1½
		Hormel	1.12	4.5	5	13	25⅛	24⅝	25	—¼
7⅛	3⅞	HornHar				17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
9⅞	6⅛	HospM	.60e	6.8	17	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
16¾	11¼	Hotel	1.44e	9.1	11	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
5⅛	3⅞	HousRon	.30	6.5	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	3⅛	HouseVf	.16t		13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¾	7⅛	HosMin	.10e	1.1	16	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
42⅜	26	HouOM	.80	2.4	16	1025	33¼	32⅞	33	
19¼	12½	HowelC	.40	3.0	10	8	13¼	13½	13½	
5	3	Howell	.15e	5.0	4	12	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
30½	24	HubelIA	1.30	5.3	8	4	25	24½	24½	+⅜
5⅛	4	HuckMf	.20	4.0	6	2	5	5	5	—⅛
7½	4⅛	HudsnGn			7	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
40½	31¼	HudBO	1.52	3.7	8	12	u41	40¾	40¾	+⅜
15⅝	11⅛	Huffy	.50a	3.5	5	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—½
4⅝	3⅛	HuntH	.23e	5.6	5	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
30¾	18⅝	HuskyO	.80	3.4	7	32	24	23½	23¾	—¼
4	3¼	Hycel			22	866	u 6½	5⅞	6⅛	+⅞
		I								
6½	4½	ICM				2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	IFS Ind	.10e	3.6	6	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9½	5⅞	IMC	.20	2.8	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
1	½	ITI				13	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7⅝	5⅜	ImpCh	.25e	3.7	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3¼	2	Imperind				7	u 3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
23¼	16½	ImpOilA	.86	4.8	8	158	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	—⅛
18¼	10	Incotrm			13	105	u18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
52	46½	InPL pf	4	8.4		z150	47½	47½	47½	+⅜
1½	1	InflightSv				13	1	1	1	
8	4⅛	Instron	.20	3.0	29	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
1⅝	⅝	InstrSys				263	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
13¼	6⅛	InsSy pf	.25t	3.2		6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	IntegRes			40	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
15⅞	10⅝	IntAlum	.70	4.9	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	IntBnknt			9	338	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	IntFdSvc				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
17⅛	12⅝	IntGenIn	1	6.2	9	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅜
8¼	4⅜	IntProt	.05e	1.0	3	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11¼	6½	IntSeaw	.60	8.6	4	39	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
2	15-16	IntStrch				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	8⅛	IntSysC	.25	2.1		24	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
26⅞	14⅝	Intrpool	.05e	.2	6	139	21⅜	20½	21	+⅜
34	12½	Intrway	.45e	1.5	5	112	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	InvestFla				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25⅝	17½	InvDvA	.60e	2.7	4	4	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+⅛
9	4⅝	InvRlTr	.12e	1.6		4	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
24¼	14⅝	Ionics			11	12	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
14⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd	.25	1.8	7	46	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+⅛
28⅛	14¼	IroqB pf	1	3.7		2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
6⅞	3⅝	IrvinInd	.10	2.8	11	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7⅝	6⅛	IsraelD	.75e	11.		16	7⅜	7	7	—⅜
		J - K								
7¼	5⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	7.0	7	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
15½	9⅛	Jacobs	.40	3.5	5	41	11⅝	11½	11½	—¼
8½	6⅛	Jamswy	.08	1.1	4	23	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
16½	10	Jeannet	.40	2.3	9	96	u17½	16	17⅛	+1⅛
5⅝	3½	Jetero	.10e	2.4	6	6	4¼	4	4⅛	+¼
3⅝	1⅛	Jetronic			7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.9	15	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
4½	2⅝	JuniperP			13	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
19	4⅛	Kaisin	15.30c			114	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2	KaneMill wt				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3¼	KapokT	.10e	2.9	7	1	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	5⅞	Kenwin	.38	4.9	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8	4	Ketchm	.20t	4.8	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3½	1⅞	Key Co			3	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	KinArk			9	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9¾	6⅛	KingRd	.20e	2.4	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
37⅞	20¼	KirbyEx			10	24	23⅛	23	23	—⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Klt Mfg			4	42	4⅛	4	4	
4⅝	2	KleerVu			21	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¼	14⅝	Kollmr	.36	2.0	9	11	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
8⅞		KuhnStr	.15	2.3	4	x12	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
		L								
3⅞	2½	LSB	.10r	3.8	4	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
11-16	1-32	LTVCp wt				183	1-16	1-32	1-32	—1-32
3⅛	2	LaBarge	.06	2.8	13	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3½	LaMaur	.20	4.4	9	4	4½	4½	4½	
11⅜	8⅛	LaQuinta			7	25	u11½	11¼	11½	+⅜
11⅜	8¾	LaQuinta			7	25	u11½	11¼	11½	+⅜
9¼	5	LafyRd	.26	5.0		25	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
5	3½	Laneco	.12	2.6	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
12	8⅝	LeaRo	.40a	3.7	6	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
17⅝	8	Leath	.50	2.9	10	136	u17⅝	17¼	17¼	+⅛
28⅛	20⅝	LeeEnt	.68	2.8	11	3	24	24	24	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LeeNat				1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	1⅜	LeisureT				2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
8⅛	6½	Levittin	.30	4.1	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8⅛	5⅝	LewBP	.30	4.0	8	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LibtyFb			4	14	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
7⅞	5½	Lightolr	.16	2.7	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
4	2⅞	LincAm			16	1	3	3	3	
11¼	5⅝	LoewT wt				161	7	6⅞	7	+¼
23⅝	14⅛	LaGenSv	.86	5.1	7	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	
12¼	8½	Lydall	.50a	5.3	5	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
4	1⅞	LynchCp			13	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
		M								
2⅛	⅝	MDC				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	4⅛	Macks	.20	4.6	5	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
1	11-16	Macrod			3	18	¾	11-16	11-16	
7	3⅝	Mngood				4	u 7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
5⅝	4⅛	ManhLf	.28	5.5	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8	5	ManrC	.40	7.4	8	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
1⅛	½	MarIndq				16	½	½	½	—1-16
10⅞	6⅞	Marlene			4	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
24½	21⅞	MarGp pf	2.25	9.9		16	22⅞	22½	22⅝	—⅛
9¼	5⅛	Marshln			8	6	6⅝	6¼	6½	+⅛
26⅛	17⅝	MartPr	.40	1.8	8	14	22½	22	22½	+½
12⅝	8⅞	MasInd	.60	5.3	5	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
4	3⅝	MaulTec	.14	3.7		31	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCulO				447	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	2¼	McKeon			3	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18¼	12⅛	Meams	1.08	6.5	10	20	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅜
9½	7⅛	Medalst	.44	5.4	5	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
2⅞	1½	MedalnGp			20	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
3½	1⅞	MedcoJw			15	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14¼	8⅛	Medsnco	.28	2.1	7	57	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
14¼	8⅛	Medsnco	.28	2.1	7	57	14	13⅞	13⅞	—¼
11½	5⅛	Medfield			6	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
20	13½	MediaG	.48	3.3	7	37	14½	14⅜	14½	+⅛
13½	11⅛	MEMCo	.80	6.3	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3	1	Mercntile				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	6⅞	Metex	.30	4.1	3	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Metpth	.20	1.1	14	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
1⅞	15-16	Metrocar				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3	MichGen			4	18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
12⅞	6⅞	MchSug	.40	4.3	18	64	9¼	8¾	9¼	+1
5⅝	3¼	MidtdCo	.10	2.6	8	13	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12⅝	8⅝	MidlGls	.28	2.4	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
45⅛	19⅝	MillerW	.60	1.5	13	93	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	+⅜
2	1⅛	MissnIT				33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46⅝	31½	MoPcR	1.72	4.3	6	15	40⅜	39⅞	40	—⅛
35⅞	24	MitchlE	.12	.4	9	49	30⅛	29½	29⅞	—⅛
10⅛	7⅝	MiteCp	.28	3.0	6	33	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
14½	5⅛	MMald	.10r	.7	9	18	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
12⅞	10⅛	Moog	.60	5.2	6	3	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
6⅛	3⅞	MortonS	.32	7.8	23	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
5⅞	3⅛	MottSM	.08	1.4	6	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Moulding			5	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
6⅛	4	MultiA	.20	3.3	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		N								
10¼	7⅝	Napco	.16	1.8	5	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Narda	.10e	2.8	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15¼	12⅝	NatCSS	.24	1.6	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
⅞	1-16	NatInd wt				46	⅛	1-16	1-16	
2⅞	1⅛	NKloney				57	2	1⅞	2	
12½	5⅞	NIParag	.40	5.6	7	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
14	8⅝	NtPatent			30	116	11¾	11⅝	11½	—⅜
6⅝	3⅞	NatSys	.10e	1.8	5	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	NatwHo	.36	4.1	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Nelsner				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
1⅞	1	NellyDon				1	1	1	1	
5⅝	1½	NelsLB			7	25	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
1⅞	1½	NestLM				54	5	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
38½	25¼	NENucl	.50	1.3	12	41	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—⅜
1⅞	1	Nidria	.05e	3.3	7	31	1⅝	1½	1½	
38½	24¾	NMxAr	.25e	.9	109	4	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
10⅞	6⅝	NProc	.63e	9.2	9	28	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
19⅞	15⅛	NYTim	.70	3.8	8	19	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—½
20⅝	5	NewbE	.40b	3.1	4	20	13⅛	12⅞	13	
21½	16¼	Newcor	1	6.2	13	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
8¾	4⅝	Newprk			7	62	7⅛	6½	6⅝	—¼
2⅝	1¼	Nexus	.14f	8.0	6	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
19	12⅝	NiagFSv	.70	3.9	5	6	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+⅛
3½	1⅜	NoelInd			4	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2	Nolex			42	15	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
3⅜	2	Nortek	.04	1.7	9	11	2½	2⅜	2⅞	+⅛
7-16	1-16	NoAmMt wt				51	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅞	12½	NoARoy	.16	1.2	7	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
10⅞	7¼	NoCdO			6	42	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
56⅛	50	NIPS pf	4.25	8.3		z100	51	50½	51	
3⅜	1½	NovoCp				15	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
13⅝	4	NuclDta			5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9⅝	NumacO			15	9	11	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
		O								
11⅞	8¼	OakwdH	.12r	1.3	5	10	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅜
46⅛	37⅛	OhBrss	2	4.4	7	7	45⅝	45½	45½	—½
10⅝	6	OilaInd	.40e	5.6	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22⅜	15⅝	OnLineS			11	37	18⅛	18	18	—⅜
39	19⅛	OOkiep				z100	24	23½	23½	—1
4⅛	1⅝	Ormand			3	1	2½	2½	2½	
8½	5⅛	OutdrSp	.20	3.4	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
2⅜	1⅛	OxfordFt			15	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	3	OzarkA	.15e	4.8	3	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		P - Q								
2	⅜	PF Ind				25	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
⅜	1-32	PNBMR wt				1	1-32	1-32	1-32	
19	16⅞	PGEpfA	1.50	8.6		4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
15⅞	14	PGEpfD	1.25	8.6		2	14½	14½	14½	+½
15⅛	13⅛	PGEpfE	1.25	8.6		2	14½	14⅜	14½	+⅛
28½	26⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	8.8		6	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
31	27⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	8.8		60	29⅛	28⅞	29	+⅛
31⅛	28	PGEpfS	2.62	9.0		5	30	29	29	+½
29½	26⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	8.8		3	27	27	27	—½
26	23⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	8.7		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
25¼	22½	PGEpfO	2	8.8		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
24⅜	22	PGEpfM	1.96	8.8		1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
27½	24⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	8.7		2	26⅛	26	26	+⅜
25¼	22⅞	PGEpfK	2.04	8.2		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅜
28	11⅛	PHolds	.16	.8	8	10	20	20	20	—¼
58½	52½	PacLt pf	4.75	8.6		z130	55½	55½	55½	+1
20⅝	18⅛	PNwTel	1.52	7.4	9	18	20⅝	20¼	20½	+⅛
38¼	29⅛	PallCp	.80	2.1	12	47	u38⅞	38	38	—¼
2⅛	⅞	PalomrF				8	2⅛	2	2	
7½	3½	PandelB			9	49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅜
8	4⅝	Pantast	.30	5.3	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14¼	10½	ParkCh	.48a	3.3	7	6	u14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
3⅝	2½	ParkEl			15	3	2⅝	2½	2½	—½
27½	21½	Parsons	1	4.0	5	45	25¼	23⅞	24⅜	+1
4	2⅛	PatFash			4	110	u 4½	4⅜	4½	+⅜
9⅞	6½	PatroC	.50e	7.5	4	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
15⅝	6½	Pemcor	.50	3.1	4	27	16⅝	16	16	—¼
15	9⅛	PenEM	.70g	5.0	6	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	—½
16½	12¼	PenTr	.80	6.3	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	PECp	.84t	29.	4	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
15	11	PenRE	1.15	8.1	12	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	PenobS	.20	5.7	18	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
1⅛	¾	Penrlon			8	5	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
29⅝	18½	PepBoys	1b	4.0	7	4	25½	25	25	—⅜
24⅛	14½	PepCom	.60	2.5	6	4	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
9⅛	7	Perini	.38a	3.9	9	17	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
19½	14	PetroLe			8	47	18⅞	18	18⅝	+⅜
8⅞	6⅛	PhilLD	.64r	7.9	3	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Phoenix				9	2	2	2	+¼
11½	6	PicNPay	.20	2.9	5	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Piedmnt				2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
2⅛	1	PioneerS				1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PionTx	.40	6.8	4	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
32	22⅝	PitDM	1.40	5.9	6	4	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
45	34⅝	Pittway	1.20	3.0	7	7	40	39⅝	40	
22	15⅛	PlacrDv	.80	4.7	8	5	17	17	17	
10½	6	PlantInd			25	17	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
5⅝	4⅛	PlyGm	.25e	5.3	5	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	—⅛
2½	1⅛	PlymR B				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17½	10⅞	PneuSc	.80g	4.5	7	z150	u17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+¼
4¼	2⅝	Poloron			11	8	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
11½	6⅝	Polychr	.20	2.5	7	12	8	8	8	
15⅝	10⅞	PrattLmb	1	8.3	15	3	12	12	12	
6⅝	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6.0	6	1	5	5	5	
44⅛	19¼	PrenHe	1.24	5.2	10	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
3½	1⅞	PresRtB				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
17½	7½	Presley			4	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2	PrimMt			6	35	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
12⅝	10⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	10.	10	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
11	9⅝	ProvGas	.84	7.9	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE	.20	9.4		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
53	48½	PSCol pf	4.25	8.6		z275	49⅝	49	49⅝	+¼
9⅞	6⅝	PulteH	.10	1.2	4	24	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
4⅛	2⅝	PuntaG			10	5	3½	3½	3½	
8½	4⅞	Purpac	.05e	.8	16	9	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
9	5½	Quebcr	.20e		7	25	u 9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
		R								
8⅛	6⅛	RB Ind	.16	1.9	6	22	u 8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RET				34	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
46⅛	42⅞	RET pf	4.38	9.6		4	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	RHMed			6	6	6	6	6	
2⅜	1⅛	RSC			5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅝	10⅛	RLC	.40	2.7	4	22	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.9	5	18	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
21⅞	11⅛	RanchEx			13	29	13¼	12⅞	13	+⅛
30	17⅝	RangrO			34	24	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
1½	11-16	RapAm wt				59	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
6⅛	3	RathP				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
21⅛	13⅛	RaymP	.40	2.7	8	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
16⅛	14	REInv	1.20	8.4	15	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	—⅛
13⅝	9½	RlIncT	1.40	11.	8	28	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅜
22⅞	18⅛	RltRef	2.29e	10.	10	5	22	22	22	
3⅝	2⅛	Redlaw			24	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1⅜	ReevesT			48	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	5⅛	RefrigTr			4	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	RegalB	.52	5.2	8	15	10	9⅞	10	+⅜
2	⅜	RalGp wt				25	⅝	½	½	—⅛
20⅛	13¼	RemAr	.88a	4.4	7	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
4⅝	1⅞	RepHous			9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
27	23½	RepNY	1	3.8	4	4	26	26	26	+⅛
24⅞	24½	RpNY pf	2.12	8.7		196	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	ReshCot	.16	.8	12	67	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
13⅝	11⅛	Resistflx	.60	4.8	8	20	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
22⅝	8⅛	Resrts A			22	32	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
2½	1⅛	RestAssc				2	2	2	2	
5⅛	3	RibletPd			4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	5⅞	Richton	.40	6.2	4	28	6⅝	6½	6½	—¼
33⅛	15⅝	RileyCo			7	35	33½	32⅝	33	—¼
28⅞	20½	RioAlg	1.08	5.3	7	5	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Risdon	.40	3.1	10	23	13⅛	13	13	+½
17⅛	8¾	Robntch				57	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
6	3⅞	Roblin	.10e	2.0	4	35	5⅛	5	5⅛	
17½	7	Rockway	1b	7.7	7	18	13⅝	13	13	—½
3⅛	1⅞	Rocor				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
17½	10⅛	Rogers	.10s	.6	11	44	17⅛	15⅞	16	—1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RoncoT			13	6	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
8	3⅛	Rossmr			108	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1½	Rusco			15	62	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Russell	.48	4.3	5	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
20	14⅝	RyanH	.80	4.7	8	194	17⅞	17	17	—⅜
		S								
10⅞	7½	SGL	.22b	2.3	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
2	1⅛	SGSec				14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅛	15⅞	SGSe pf	1.70	10.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	SMD			3	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	SSP	.36	8.0	20	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
15	11⅛	STP	.80	5.9	10	x132	13½	13	13½	+⅜
		aitkryyr			19					
7⅞	4½	SCarlo	.52c	11.		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
113	102½	SDgo pf	7.84	9.5		z50	104	104	104	—3
30⅛	29½	SDgo pf	2.68	8.9		10	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
14⅛	11	SFrRE	.80	6.0	21	6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt				2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
13⅛	15⅝	SanJW	1.43	8.4	10	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Sandgate	.20	3.3	4	10	6	6	6	+⅛
4⅝	3½	Sargent			6	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
12⅞	7⅝	SaundrL	.30	2.5	4	25	12	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅝	5⅛	SchelbE	.55	8.6	11	24	6⅝	6½	6½	
12	8⅝	Schenuit	.70a	6.4	5	3	11	11	11	
3⅝	2	Schiller			15	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Schradr	.30	5.7	8	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1⅜	SciMgt	.07a	3.5	15	2	2	2	2	—⅛
25½	16	SciAtla	.16	.7	13	51	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
27	18⅝	Scope			5	4	21⅝	21⅝	21½	
20⅞	15½	ScurryR			12	3	16½	16½	16½	
11⅝	8⅛	SbdAM	.40	3.9	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5	2⅛	Sealctro			9	20	3½	3⅛	3½	
4⅛	2½	SearsInd				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
13⅝	10⅛	SeasnAll	.16	1.4	14	5	11½	11¼	11¼	—½
2⅛	2	SecMtg				41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	
7½	5⅛	Selas	.30	4.4	8	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
6⅞	4½	Semtch	.10r	1.8	9	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6⅝	4⅜	Srvisco	.30	6.0	5	x37	5⅛	4⅞	5	
8⅞	3⅛	Servo			47	17	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ShaerS	.25e	6.5	8	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
14⅛	10⅝	Sharon	1	8.0	5	7	12½	12⅛	12½	
9⅛	7⅝	Shawin	.53b	6.2	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	SheltrR				85	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
28½	14⅛	ShenanO			15	65	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
3	2⅛	Shopwell			13	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	⅝	ShulmTr				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	5⅞	Slerrcln	.20	1.7	9	3	12	12	12	—⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Sigma	.24	2.9	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
5	2⅝	SlkesCp A				2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	6⅞	Silolnc	.24	2.5	4	7	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
4	2⅝	Simcos	.25b	6.9	15	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	SlikinSR				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Solitron			10	8	2⅛	2	2	
13	8⅝	SonderB	.32	3.0	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Soundsn	.40	2.8	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
9¾	8	SoetCap	.80	9.0		4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15¾	13¼	SCEd pf	1.19	8.7		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
19⅛	16⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	8.3		2	17½	17½	17½	
18½	16	SCEd pf	1.30	7.1		6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
27⅝	25¼	SCEd pf	2.21	8.5		1	26	26	26	+⅛
7⅝	4¼	SwtGFin	.40	6.3	5	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
12	9⅛	Spartek	.40b	3.0	9	24	u13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅜
10⅞	5⅝	SpecltyR			6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
8⅝	6	Spector			7	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
5	2⅝	Spectro			4	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	SpedOP			9	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Spencer	13	3.4	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4⅝	StaffrdL			6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
6	3	StdMetl			13	6	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
25⅛	20⅝	StProd	1.40	5.9	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
⅞	½	StdPrud wt				12	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
33	24⅛	StdShr	1.10t	3.8		1	29	29	29	
14⅝	4⅝	Stange	.18	3.0	7	42	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
12⅞	9⅝	StarSup	.76	8.2	5	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17½	12⅞	StarrtHo	.35	2.7	4	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
8½	4⅝	Steelmt	.24b	4.8	19	18	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
27½	15⅛	StepnCh	.72	3.7	7	15	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	StrutW	.30	3.5	6	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
5½	3⅛	SueAnn	.24	6.9	6	2	3½	3½	3½	
1⅝	¾	Summit			8	14	13-16	13-16	13-16	
28⅝	16⅛	SunElec	.80	2.9	11	45	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
12⅛	7⅞	Sunalr	.40e	4.1	6	19	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
18⅝	11⅛	Sundnc	.30	1.9	6	65	16⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅜
7½	5⅝	SunshJr	.28	5.0	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
17½	15⅛	SupFdS	.40	2.9	6	x4	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
4½	3	Supercr	.15	4.8	5	x1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅞	5⅛	SupIndI	.20b	2.7	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8	5	SupSurg	.14	2.3	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	2⅝	Susqueh			10	22	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Susqh pf	1k			2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
⅝	5-16	SutrMtg wt				12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅛	4⅝	Synloy	.30b	5.7	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅝	16	Syntex	.50	2.7	18	x319	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅜
15½	13⅝	SyscoCp	.40	2.2	7	5	18	18	18	—⅛
8⅛	5	SystEng			20	45	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
		T								
9½	6⅝	TEC	.40b	5.6	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
4⅝	3⅝	TalleyIn wt				20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10½	6⅞	TandyB	1.70e	22.	5	13	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	TechSym				41	1	15-16	15-16	
4⅛	2⅝	TechOp				5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TechTp	.49r	18.	4	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TelonR	.05t			2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
9⅝	7	TeleCm	.40	4.8	5	110	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
18	14⅛	Teleflex	.58b	3.1	7	18	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅜
8⅞	2⅝	Tenneco wt				68	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1½	Tenney			13	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17⅝	11¼	Teradyn			13	50	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
13⅞	9⅝	TerraC	.80	7.8	6	42	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
16½	11⅛	TetraT			10	10	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	—½
22	16¼	Thoms	.30e	1.0	10	159	u32⅜	30⅛	31⅛	—½
4⅛	2⅛	Thorofar				9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	ThreeD	.79t	26.	3	4	3	3	3	+⅛
13	6½	Thriftm	.20e	1.7	3	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Tidwell			18	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Tiffanyl	.20	2.9	6	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
27	18½	Tokheim	1	5.0	5	12	20⅜	19⅝	20	+¼
8⅝	5⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.7	17	17	6⅝	6	6	
16⅝	12⅝	TorinCp	.83	5.5	6	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
10⅛	5⅞	TotalPet			7	88	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TotPet wt				63	3⅜	3 3-16	3¼	—1-16
29¼	13⅞	Total pf	.70	3.9		4	18⅝	18	18	—⅝
3	2	TownCtry				28	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
3½	2	TransLux			13	97	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Tradwy	.10	3.0	7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
14¼	10⅛	TriStMtr	.83	5.6	4	34	u14⅝	13½	14⅝	+1
9⅝	6½	TriaCp	.10e	1.3	7	3	8⅛	8	8	
8⅞	5⅝	Trico	.10e	1.2	9	154	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	TubeM	.03t	1.0		115	3⅛	3	3	
28⅛	22⅛	TurnrC	1.60	6.3	8	1	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
4½	3	TwinFr	.10e	2.7	1	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		U								
15⅝	10⅛	U&I	.20	1.8	8	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	UIP	.20	6.2	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3⅛	URS	.24	5.2	7	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6½	2	UVInd wt				200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6⅞	Unimax			11	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
6½	4⅛	Unimax pf				5	5⅝	5½	5½	
9¼	4⅝	UnFidel			9	59	u 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	8⅝	UnAirPd	.55	5.5	6	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
⅞	⅛	UnBrd wt				51	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	UnCosF	.55	5.2	6	10	10½	10¼	10½	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	UnFoods			8	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
2⅛	⅝	UNatCp			1	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	11⅛	USFltr	.28	2.3	7	x151	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
9⅝	8	UnRltT	.75e	8.3	12	25	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
½	⅛	UnRltT wt				7	3-16	⅛	⅛	
8	3⅝	USNtRs			13	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4½	2⅛	USRdium			13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
17½	12⅝	USRbR	1a	7.4	14	4	13½	13½	13½	
11⅜	5⅞	UnityB			23	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	UnivCig	.05	1.3	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnivCont				186	u 2½	2	2⅛	+⅛
13⅝	11½	UnivRs	.30	2.0	19	42	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	—⅛
14	8⅝	UnivRu	.60	4.9	4	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
		V								
7⅛	5⅛	Valle's			7	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
15½	10⅛	Valmac	.80	6.8		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL	.01e	.4		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	8⅝	VanDrn	.60	5.6	6	23	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
14⅛	12	Veeco	.28a	1.9	7	85	u15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅜
26½	19	VermtA	.32b	1.5	7	x1	21½	21½	21½	+¼
10⅝	4½	Vernitrn			8	283	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+½
1⅝	13-16	Vertiple			9	4	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
4⅛	2	Vesely			17	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Viatech			14	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1½	VintageE				18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	4⅝	Virco	.16	2.8	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	2½	Vishay			8	20	u 4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Voplex	.40a	2.7	6	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Vulcinc	.50	6.3	3	x1	8	8	8	+⅛
15½	11⅝	Vulcinc pf	1	8.2		x3	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
		W								
35½	19⅛	WUI	1	3.0	8	198	34⅛	33½	33⅞	—1⅛
8⅝	6½	Wacknht	.40	5.2	7	44	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	WadelEq				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Wainoco			13	37	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Walvo	.50b	2.3	5	5	22⅛	22	22⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WallcS	.20e	3.6	9	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10	Wang	.04b	.3	13	58	12	11⅝	11⅞	
12⅛	7⅛	Wang B	.14	1.5	11	43	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛
9-16	1-16	WardFds wt				58	u ⅝	½	½	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Wards Co			4	1	8	8	8	
6⅝	3⅛	WarnC pf	.05	1.3		1	4	4	4	+⅛
32½	21½	WshPost	.36	1.1	9	2	u32⅜	32½	32⅝	+⅛
25⅝	21	WRIT	1.76	7.6	14	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Weiman			8	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	5⅛	WeldTuA			11	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅞	1	WellsBen				11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	5⅞	WescoFn			9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9½	4⅛	WstChP	.40	6.5		8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Whipony	.20	3.2		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅜
6⅝	5	Whitakr	.40	7.6	12	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Whitehall			5	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt				15	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5⅛	2⅝	Wichita			32	23	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Wmhous	.40	4.2	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4½	3	WilsnB	.30	8.3	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10	8⅝	Wincorp	.30	3.1	31	20	u10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
7	7⅛	Winkim	.40	5.5	5	15	7⅛	d 7¼	7¼	—½
57⅝	51½	WigP pf	4.50	8.7		z50	52	51½	52	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	Woodind				35	u 4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅞	6½	WorcstC			7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	WorkWear			6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4½	Wrathr	.05e		6	10	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞ —⅛
1⅝	¾	WrightH				7	⅞	13-16	13-16	
15½	9⅝	Wynnin	.40	2.7	7	120	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
		X								
18⅝	7⅝	Xonics	.75t		6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
		Z								
11⅝	8½	ZeroCo	.40	3.7	6	x4	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
7¼	5¼	Zimmer	.24	3.1	7	24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛

Metals Market

(in sterling per metric ton)
(in pence per troy ounce)

Nov. 14, 1977

Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
642	643	648.50	649.50
654	654.50	659.50	660.50
632	632.50	639.50	640
643.50	644.50	649.50	650
6,640	6,650	6,950	6,970
6,720	6,725	6,770	6,780
343	343.25	344	344.50
347.50	348	350	350.50
292	292.50	288	289
292.50	292.75	289	289.50
269.80	270	272	272.20
273.10	273.20	275.10	275.20

London Commodities

(in sterling per metric ton)

Nov. 14, 1977

Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
0.20	100.25-100.35	100.75-101
16	116 -116.25	116.75-116.85
21	121.10-121.15	122.35-122.40
25	124 -125.10	126.05-126.10
28.75	128.60-128.75	130.30-130.50
32.25	131.75-132.25	133.25-133.50
36	135.75-136	136.50-136.90

50 tons.

464	2515 -2520	2514 -2516
050	2092 -2094	2077 -2080
822	1852 -1855	1835 -1838
740	1760 -1770	1750 -1755
685	1710 -1725	1706½-1707
	1650 -1670	1650 -1655
	1600 -1648	1605 -1620

10 tons.

865	1840 -1865	1840 -1864
821	1821 -1825	1835 -1838
702	1703 -1704	1725 -1730
625	1625 -1630	1630 -1640
600	1595 -1600	1590 -1605
581	1570 -1580	1570 -1590
	1550 -1585	1560 -1590

15 tons.

Paris Commodities

(in French francs per metric ton)

Nov. 14, 1977

High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
955	940	935- 950	+30
		940- 960	+30
950	943	936- 945	+ 4
965	960	955- 967	+10
		970- 990	+10
1,025	1,020	1,020-1,025	+10
		1,045-1,075	+15
		1,040-1,075	+15

50 tons.

High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
2,180	2,148	2,188-2,189	—12
1,910	1,850	1,889-1,898	— 1
1,788	1,730	1,755-1,760	+ 5
		1,720	+18
		1,700	+20
		1,525	+15

10 tons.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 14, 1977

Price Yen		Price Yen
348	Matsu E. Wks.	616
473	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	122
530	Mitsubi Corp.	440
288	Mitsui Co.	320
619	Mitsukoshi	558
166	Nippon Elec.	273
554	Sharp	372
241	Shiseido	1,130
3,400	Sony Corp.	1,950
1,890	Sumitomo Bk.	280
570	Taisho Marine	258
425	Takeda Chem.	259
260	Teijin	108
390	Tokio Marine	529
615	Toray	107
	Toyota Motor	875

OMURA
Tokyo, Japan

NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) The following list is— a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Nov. 14, 1977

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	4⅛	4½
AID Inc	13½	14½
AVM Cp	2⅞	3⅛
AddisnW	7½	8
Alberts	11½	12
AlexAlex	49⅝	50⅛
Allcolnc	13¾	14¼
AllynB	10	11¼
AFinCp	12½	12
AFurnit	2⅝	2⅞
AGreef	12½	12
AMicros	13½	14
ATvCom	30¼	31¼
AWelding	11¼	12¼
Amterra	1 2	1-16
Anadite	4	4⅛
AnheusB	21⅛	21¼
AntaCp	6¼	7
ArdMay	1½	1
ArkWGs	17	17½
AssdCola	21	21
AtlGasLt	15½	15
BairdAt	4⅛	4
BangHE	15	15½
BkamRt	11	12⅛
BasicRs	5⅛	5
BassettF	16	16
BaylsMk	9⅛	9
Beeline	6⅝	7⅛
BetzLab	30½	31¼
BibbCo	8½	8⅝
BirdSon	29	30½
Britchr	1	7⅛
BkHillP	23½	24
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅛
Brinks	5⅝	5
BrookS	27	28
BrwTom	41	42⅛
Brwning	9	11
Buckbee	3⅝	4⅛
BurnupS	4⅛	4⅝
CalWtSv	29½	31
CampbCh	4⅝	5⅛
CanradH	2⅛	2⅝
CapSwCp	5⅝	5
CapInAir	2⅝	2
Captech	4⅝	4
CareCp	4	4
CenVIPS	15	15⅝
ChmLea	15⅝	16⅛
ChesUtl	11⅝	12
CircleF	7⅛	8⅝
CitzUtA	35½	36
CitzUtB	32⅛	33
ClarkJL	28⅝	30
ClowCp	10½	11
ColuVent	½	1⅛
ComCIH	14⅛	15
CmjShr	27½	29
CmwTel	31	32½
ConPap	32⅛	33⅛
Crawfd	17½	18⅛
CrossCo	27⅛	28
CutlrFed	1	1⅛
DanlyM	16½	17½
DataDLb	4½	4⅞
Data 100	8⅞	9⅝
DaytMal	22	24
Decorln	2⅛	2⅝
DeklbAg	21⅛	22⅛
DeLuxC	25	25⅝
DetCanT	13⅛	14½
DetIntB	21½	22¼
DeweyEl	1	1½
DiaCrys	15⅛	16½
DixnCru	22½	24
Docutel	3⅛	3⅝
DoHrGn	1⅞	10⅛
Donldsn	21⅞	22⅛
DorchGs	13⅛	13½
DoyleDB	20⅛	20⅝
DunkinD	9⅛	9⅝
Durlron	16	17
Eberline	5⅝	5⅞
EconLab	22⅞	23⅝
ElPasEl	12	12⅝
ElderBe	6	6⅝
ElecNucl	7½	8¼
ElModul	3⅝	3⅞
EnrDev	19½	20¼
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EqtOil	17½	18½
EthanAl	15⅝	16½
FabriT	1⅛	1⅝
FidUnLf	27⅛	27⅝
Fingrht	6⅞	7¼
FtBkSys	36	36⅝
FtBostn	18¼	19
FtEmpSt	8⅛	8⅝
FtWnFin	1⅛	3½
Flicker	13	13½
FlaWatU	⅜	⅜
ForestO	19½	19⅝
Formigli	⅜	1⅛
FrankCp	7⅝	8⅛
FrankEl	12⅛	12⅜
Frndice	14⅝	15⅛
GnRlEst	6	6⅝
GnReins	171	175
GovEFn	10½	11⅛
GraCtls	14½	15⅛
GreenMt	12⅞	13⅛
GreyAdv	22½	23½
GifIntsl	18	19
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅝
HrpRow	13	13½
HartfNt	13⅛	13⅝
HenredF	17⅛	18
Holobm	1⅝	1⅝
Hoover	12½	12⅝
HorizRs	½	1
HudsPap	26	27½
HyattCp	7⅝	8
HyattInt	4⅝	4⅞
IndNucl	2⅞	3⅛
Infraind	1⅞	2⅜
IntelCp	47½	49
IntrcEnr	9⅛	10⅛
Intermk	4⅛	4⅝
IntmtGs	18⅝	18⅞
InBkWsh	7⅝	8
IweSoUt	25⅞	26⅝
JamWPr	5	5½
Jamsby	13¾	14½
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JoslynM	15⅝	16
KaisSt pf	19⅝	20⅛
Kalvar	1⅛	1⅝
KamanA	26⅛	27⅛
KampAm	7⅛	7⅝
KateGre	⅝	⅞
Kaysam	6⅛	7⅛
KearnyT	9⅝	10⅛
KellySv	33⅛	34⅛
Keuffel	13⅝	14⅝
KeyeFb	14⅝	15⅛
KeyCusF	4⅝	5⅛
KeysInt	16⅛	17⅛
Kinsint	4⅛	4⅝
KnapeV	17⅛	18½
LanceIn	24⅛	25
LandRes	1⅛	1⅝
LaneCo	16⅛	17⅛
Ldstor	18⅝	19½
LinBcsl	21⅛	21⅝
Logetrn	7	8
MadsGE	16½	17
MajorRt	15-16	1⅛
Mallkrt	34	35
MgtAssis	8⅝	9⅛
MaulLP	13	14
McCorm	15⅛	15⅝
McQuay	17⅛	18
Medtrn	19½	20⅛
Merdinv	2	3
MidexW	22	23
MdjdCap	2⅛	2½
MidlRes	5-16	½
MidlBks	22⅛	23½
Millior	23⅛	23⅝
MissVIG	17⅛	18⅛
MonfCol	4⅝	4⅝
MooreS	11⅝	11⅞
MoorePd	15½	16½
MorgRes	1⅛	2½
Mostek	14	14⅝
MotchM	7½	8½
MotClub	4⅝	5⅛
Mueller	16⅛	17⅛
NarcoCp	14⅛	15⅛
NatGOil	15⅛	16⅛
NatLlbty	5⅛	5⅝
NSecRsh	5	5½
NwideRE	6⅝	7⅛
NJNGas	16	16⅝
Nielsn A	22⅛	22⅝
Nielsn B	22½	23
NoCarGs	11⅞	12⅛
NoEOl un	39½	40⅛
NwtNGs	10⅛	10⅝
NwstPS	18⅝	19⅛
Noxell	16⅛	16⅝
OgilvyM	38⅛	39
OhFerro	8⅝	9⅝
OfferTP	21⅛	21⅝
OversAir	4⅛	4⅝
PCA Int	9	9½
PabstB	26⅝	27⅛
PacGaR	21⅛	22
Pakco	1⅛	2½
PauleyP	6⅛	7
PeerMf	11⅛	12⅛
PensEnt	17⅛	17⅝
PeterHH	15	15⅝
Petrolit	33⅛	34½
Pettibon	20⅛	21½
PiedAvt	5½	6
Pinkrtn	27½	28⅛
PionHiB	19⅝	20⅛
Plastine	2	3
PogoPd	14⅝	14⅞
Possis	1⅛	1⅝
Progrp	1⅝	1⅝
PbSvNC	11⅝	11⅞
PurtBen	17½	18⅛
PutDCap	6⅝	6⅝
Qualjims	1⅝	2
RagenPr	6⅛	6⅝
Rahall	18⅛	19⅛
Raychm	52	54
Raymnd	18⅛	19⅛
RecgEqp	7⅛	7⅝
RoadEx	28	28⅝
RobbMy	22½	23½
Roselon	2⅝	3½
Rouse	7	7⅛
RusStov	13⅛	13⅝
Sadlier	2⅛	3⅛
ScanDat	⅝	1⅛
ScripoH	33½	35½
SelsDelt	4	4⅝
SenecaF	4	4⅝
SevenUp	27½	28⅛
Shawmt	27⅛	28⅛
SnpOnTl	28	28⅝
SolidSts	5	6
SCalWtr	14	14⅝
SwGsCp	11⅛	11½
SwElSv	16	16⅛
Standyn	25½	26
StdResis	22⅛	23
StanHP	14⅛	15⅛
SterlSf	5⅛	5⅝
StrawCl	24½	25
SuperEl	6⅛	6½
TIME DC	6⅛	6⅛
TacoBell	22	23½
Tampax	31⅝	32⅝
TechPub	29⅝	30⅛
TecumP	54	56
Tennant	33	32
Tiffany	12	12½
Tiprary	15⅝	15⅞
ToscoCp	4⅝	4⅝
TrnsOcO	12⅛	13⅛
TricoPd	42	43
TrimOG	5½	6
TysonFd	17½	18⅛
UnMcGil	7⅛	8⅛
US Surg	12⅝	13⅛
US Trck	13⅛	13⅝
UVaBsh	19⅝	20⅛
UpPenP	19⅝	20⅛
Valley Gs	10½	10⅞
VanD Air	10	10⅝
Vance S	5	5½
Velcro	9⅛	9⅝
VaN Bnk	20½	21⅛
Wads Pu	22	24
Wsh NG	15⅛	15⅝
Webb Re	12⅛	13½
Weight W	12⅝	12⅝
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
Welling M	6⅝	7⅛
Well Gar	4⅛	5
Wstn Mfg	2⅛	2⅝
Westmd	43⅛	44
Wdwrd L	23⅛	24
WrldwEn	5	5⅛
Wright W	7	7⅝
ZionUt B	26½	27½

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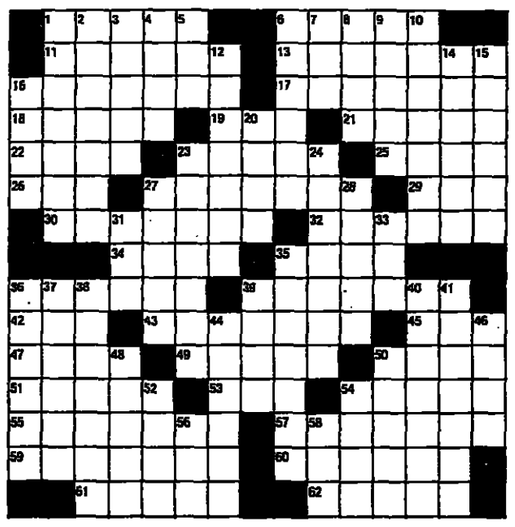
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

1 Ermine in a summer coat
6 Softens the sound
11 Spotted horses
13 Of no value
16 Semiprecious gem
17 Food fish
18 Singer of "Hit Parade" fame
19 Arctic sea bird
21 Beard eraser
22 Legal document
23 Fabled monsters
25 —— mater (membrane)
26 A.S.P.C.A., for one
27 Gambles heavily
29 Twilled fabric
30 Equivocates
32 Famed name in electrodynamics
34 Fake god
35 Become indistinct
36 Volcanic rock
39 Lower-leg coverings
42 Candlenut tree
43 Prized sheep
45 —— loss
47 Is permissive
49 Chad's neighbor
50 Ending with tip or tap
51 Swings around
53 Shoat shelter
54 Where a kadein lives
55 Kennedy tenant
57 Menagerie members
59 Sea mammal
60 Be of comfort to
61 Animal shelters
62 Destructive insect

DOWN

1 Who killed Cock Robin?
2 Small birds
3 Beginning
4 Egyptian symbol
5 Little Boy Blue's dog
6 Mossy marsh
7 World power, for short
8 Region: Abbr.
9 One of Moses' seventy elders
10 Sudden attack
12 Jonathan, e.g.
14 Noisy napper
15 Tampico attire
16 Corvine Calls
20 Receptacles
23 Acid salts
24 Large eared seal
27 Sacred song or poem
28 South African statesman
31 Arab robe
33 Grand ——, Acadia
35 Go —— (get wild or go ape)
36 Species of fir
37 Novel by Fielding
38 A god and a planet
39 He wrote "The Counterfeiters"
40 Frantic scramble
41 Raider rival
44 Money in Madras
46 "—— and the Man," Shaw play
48 Mystical Biblical word
50 Philippine island
53 Building location
54 Hawaiian port
56 Mr. Buntline
58 In London, rich dude



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Showers	MIAMI	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Clear	MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Overcast	MONTREAL	-3	27	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BELGRADE	6	43	Overcast	MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
BERLIN	3	37	Rain	NEW YORK	2	36	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	54	Overcast	NICE	17	63	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	18	64	Overcast	OSLO	3	37	Rain
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55	Showers
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Snow
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain	ROME	18	64	Variable
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear	SOFIA	—	—	Unavailable
DUBLIN	9	48	Showers	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Showers	TEHRAN	14	57	Fair
FLORENCE	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	23	73	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	41	Showers	TUNIS	30	68	Clear
GENEVA	1	34	Snow	VIENNA	9	48	Clear
HELSINKI	5	41	Variable	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Clear	WASHINGTON	6	43	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear	ZURICH	2	36	Snow
LISBON	16	61	Clear				
LONDON	12	54	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings, U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 14, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.
— (d) Baerbond ... SFr806.60
— (d) Combar ... SFr726
— (d) Grobar ... SFr598
— (d) Stockbar ... SFr787

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
— (d) CSF Fund ... SFr20.97
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SFr4.53
— (d) ITF Fund N V ... SFr7.79

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A
— (w) Capital Int'l. ... $15.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $7.74
(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ... $24.43

CREDIT SUISSE
(d) Actions Suisses ... SFr283.50
— (d) Canasec ... SFr431
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SFr72.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. ... SFr64.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SFr78.50
— (d) Usec ... SFr317
— (d) Europa Valor ... SFr120.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM21.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM74.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA)
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets ... $19.78
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr ... $56.61
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.88
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $36.16
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.28

G T (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $36.80
— (w) G T Dollar Fund ... $6.38

HARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $57.43
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia ... $11.87

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SFr356
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SFr340

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $89.91
— (w) Sterling Fund ... $128.45

SEPRO
— (w) Sepro (N A V.) ... $12.65

SOPID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw R Est ... SFr1,506.50
— (r) Securiswiss ... SFr1,012

SWISS BANK CORP.
— (d) America-Valor ... SFr391.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SFr37.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SFr384.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SFr225.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select ... SFr83
— (d) Universal Fund ... SFr94.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ... SFr27
— (d) Bond Invest ... SFr71.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SFr72.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SFr110.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SFr96.75
— (d) Globinvest ... SFr57
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SFr71.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SFr288.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SFr130.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SFr181.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM15.00
— (d) Europafonds ... DM30.50
— (d) Unifonds ... DM21.20
— (d) Unirenta ... DM45.80
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM66.40

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.39
(w) Trustcor Int Fd (AEIF) ... $7.20
Austral Select Fd ... $1.49
(w) Brownivest ... $12.16
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LFr1,301
(d) Caribico Growth Fund ... $153.75
(w) Citadel Fund (Offshore Fd ... $1.97
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs ... $598.70
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs ... $7.67
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V ... $13.55
(w) D.G.C. ... $9.26
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $39.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $0.86
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $13.93
(d) Europe Obligations ... LFr1,081
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $3,045.72
(w) First Interna'l Fd. ... $151.51
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $27.66
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SFr1,644
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... $88.47
(d) Fonditalia ... $9.63
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins. ... DM48.34
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-divid.) ... $9.51
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus$8.10
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. ... $8.26
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV ... $1,820.63
(t) H Q I T Hobet ... $24.85
(d) Icofund ... $9.15
(d) Interfund S.A ... $4.62
(w) Internarket Fund ... $131.09
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $24.39
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $35.03
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund ... $7.94
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A ... $6.97
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $20.44
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $52.30
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $24.53
(d) KB Income Fund ... LFr1,596
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F ... $10.86
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F ... $25.35
(i) Leverage Cap Hold ... $35.46
(w) Luxfund ... $20.85
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. ... $42.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $8.40
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.09
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $2.46
(w) Nippon Fund ... $12.71
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $5.77
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd ... $5.50
(w) N A.M.F ... $53.79
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $23.63
(d) Renta Fund ... LFr1,971
(d) Rentinvest ... LFr854
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.21
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SFr66.20
Share Realty N V ... SFr15.81
Share International N.V ... $4.68
(w) SME Special Fund ... DM96.20
(d) Soros Fund ... $326.50
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.18
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Seal) ... $28.32
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. ... $40.28
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $34.62
(w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $2.78
(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $5.31
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd ... $10.12
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.32
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $498.65
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $54.84
(w) Worldwide Special ... $4,103.68

DM = Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-Dividend. † — New N A — Not available; BF - Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S-S Stock Split. ** Ex RTS "E"—Suspended. N C —Not communicated; e—Ex-coupon



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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BLYUL

WODDY

BRUBUS

MIRAPI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WOMEN SPURN MEASLY PAUPER
Answer: What the valet turned politician attributed his success to — THE POWER OF THE "PRESS"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

هكذا من الأهل

BOOKS

WIT'S END

Days and Nights at the Algonquin Round T

By James R. Gaines. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Illustrated. 251 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TOWARD the end of his psychobiopsy on 1920's Rose Roomers at the Algonquin Hotel in New York, James Gaines—as if he were being nagged, as if afraid someone might rain on his parade of generalizations—is moved to demur: "It could be argued (and no doubt will be) that the writers of the Round Table did precisely what they were capable of doing—no more, no less. Still, it is hard to think that the group had no effect on their capabilities, and easy to see how the group's will helped some of its members succumb to currents in the time that they might successfully have resisted as individuals."

Yes, it is hard to think. Might not the ambitious, insecure and desperately needy Alexander Woollcott, Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, Harold Ross, George S. Kaufman, Heywood Broun, Marc Connelly, Donald Ogden Stewart, Franklin P. Adams and Robert Sherwood—out to naked lunch together almost every day from 1920 to 1933—have conspired at a smogball that obscured and inhibited their genuine talent? Shouldn't there have been more loneliness and less logrolling? More wisdom and fewer wisecracks?

Having hardly thought, Gaines is sure: "Social and literary ambitions do not seem peaceably to coexist in many writers. The light of most such doubleburning candles is dim and fleeting. The Algonquinites were urged to nourish both by novel social and historical circumstances: they were among the first writing celebrities of a new mass culture, an accredited 'smart set,' just the thing for a changing high society."

Gaines feels that Benchley and Parker could have done better, and that Woollcott, Ross and Adams could hardly have done worse, had they ate, drank and slept less, and played fewer games of poker and croquet, with one another. Unlike their "literary peers"—Fitzgerald, Dos Passos, Hemingway and so on—they failed to deliver on their promise because (1) they somehow missed the terrible point of World War I, and (2) they enjoyed the company of the rich and wellborn far too much.

I believe that every writer, so long as he or she is out of prison and has enough to eat, is responsible for the murder of his or her talent; not even carnivorous mothers need apply as villains. I also believe that people who missed the point of World War I, and people who liked horses and money more than they liked people who had neither, are unlikely to be worth much as writers.

In other words, to blame your failure of character on the company you keep is just another failure of character. To be sure, Parker and Broun and moved to the left politic the 30s, and Robert Sh would feel bad in a Steve moodiness. And Woollco such a monster of affecti sadistic fiddlefaddle th ought to have been lock a closet with a mirror mushroom. But such peop and leave, their own grou be inhibited by a comm to be the sort of perso can't, anyway, be alone w

More: Gaines seems to ing that wit itself is a de war, of Depression, of clas of wretched reality. Aga a failure of character, necessarily so. Wit can marching order, the best gans. And without it w slog, as in Sherwood's plays, through a forest of pieties. We must also, as book, hack our way thro prose-vegetation in need of pruning.

"A new social hybrid w in the common soil of a "His [Swope's] concomita bivalence about being Jew one of Woollcott's favori gets." "Through their con to Swope, the Algonquin came into the full hue socially chosen." "The] alds were at their then "That they had good time remembering and retelling a certain, happy fact, bu hard, on close retrospect, feel that all their high-antics and wonderfull tai pyrrhic triumphs, that the wit was a resounding sli

On close retrospect, it not to feel a concomitant alence about a book alternately weepy and se on a demimonde of the m and gustatory worlds Coolidge. The wonderful graphs, and the wicked c tell us more than is ne about these commerci themselves. Literary cele indeed a problem, for the and the celebrity. It hapg to be a problem of literal of character. Twaddle is reward. If Gaines has a pertinent to convey, it is h of the menace of the sale don, Paris, Weimar and Chinese imperial cou around as evidence. But excuses.

John Leonard is on th of The New York Times.

Silver Tureen Set Sale Reco

GENEVA, Nov. 14 (AP) mous pair of silver tureen Nov. 5-6) were bought by dealer for the Museum Arts in Cleveland, Ohio world record auction p 2,450,000 Swiss francs $1.1 million), at a C sale here.

The tureens were made 36 by Juste-Aurèle Meiss Paris silversmith and "hig of rococo" for an English man, the Duke of Kingsto

A Christie's spokesma declined to identify the p owner, said the auction pr the highest ever fetched f lot of silver. The estima been 2 million Swiss ($910,000).

Solution to Previous Puzzle

	S	T	O		B	A	T	H		P	R	O	D
S	L	A	G		A	R	N	O	C		G	O	W	E
T	O	R	E		A	R	E	N	A		A	B	E	L
O	O	Z	E	S		O	M	E	N	S		I	C	E
W	P	A		D	P	I	A		S	I	G	M	E	T
E	E	N		H	I	T	R	O		P	R	O	N	E
D	R	O	P	I	N		K	I	T		E	F	T	
		F	A	C	T	O		L	A	C	E	S		
	A	T	T		S	R	O		L	A	T	H	E	R
A	S	H	E	N		O	F	T	E	N		E	V	A
C	A	E	S	A	R		Z	E	S	T		A	D	I
I	R	A		B	I	S	O	N		Y	O	W	L	S
D	U	P	E		C	O	R	A	L		C	O	V	E
I	L	E	X		H	O	R	N	E		T	O	E	S
C	E	S	T		N	O	T	I	E		O	D	D	

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

The one no-trump response shown was two-way, and the subsequent bid of three diamonds showed a strong hand with slam ambitions. On the next round South made a cue-bid of four clubs, and when this was duly alerted by North, West came to life and asked what it meant.

South now judged correctly that West held the club ace and steered the bidding into six-no-trump to protect his club king. West's inquiry turned out to be crucial in the play as well as the bidding.

NORTH (D)
♠ 7 5
♡ AQ53
◇ AJ642
♣ 86

WEST
♠ 93
♡ 10962
◇ 1097
♣ AQ74

EAST
♠ KJ086
♡ J74
◇ 5
♣ J9532

SOUTH
♠ AQJ42
♡ K
◇ KQ83
♣ K10

East and West were vunerable. The

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
6 ◇	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart two.

The opening lead was th two, won with the king closed hand. The declare diamond to dummy and in spades successfully. Fo rounds of diamonds reaching this position w lead in dummy.

NORTH
♠ 7
♡ AQ5
◇ —
♣ 86

WEST
♠ —
♡ 1096
◇ —
♣ AQ7

SOUTH
♠ AJ4
♡ 3
◇ —
♣ K10

When the spade finess repeated, West threw a dia he was helpless when the ace was cashed. A heart would have given South th trick in that suit, so he thre club queen.

South then threw the five from dummy, diagnosi situation perfectly, and le club ten. West had to win the club ace, and the club was the 12th trick.

هكذا من الأصل

As Vikings Beat Bengals

rkenton Leg Broken in Sacking

NGTON, Minn., Nov. —The Minnesota Vi- hly will have to finish without their 37-year- arterback, Fran Tar- o broke a leg yester- team's 42-10 victory ncinnati Bengals.

in," said the durable who holds most of assing records, almost one yesterday and arting only one game ame a pro in 1961.

's right fibula—the the two bones between nd foot—was broken the ankle when he late in the third completing 17-of-18 yards and a touch-

mendous loss." Viking Grant said.

gs have a 6-3 record in the NFC Central o games ahead of

predict at this point at the loss of a guy im is going to mean n," Grant said.

s has two other quar- banned pro Bobby overing from a bone his right hand, and rookie, Tom Kramer o replaced Tarkenton was hurt late in the er.

ns on Sunday

sure yet whether we'll r Kramer against the hicago Sunday," Grant

s was hurt when he for a 12-yard loss by nd Gary Burley. He ground and had to be the field. He was retcher to the dressing hen to a hospital.

ned on an audible to ay," Tarkenton said. the audible. I went n but the guy caught could and when he his full weight was and I felt it go."

Lannin said Tarken- was "an undisplaced the right fibula" and ubtful" he can play s season.

anson, head of public r the Vikings, said ill be in the hospital ys and then his leg cast and he'll be on He said it is less a break in the tibia, g bone, "but it is a ive process to get the al."

rson's Record

s completion rate on es was 94 per cent. 91-per-cent NFL by Ken Anderson of But it takes 20 pass qualify for a league

Standings

AN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
	8	1	0	.889	203	125
	7	2	0	.778	183	128
	5	4	0	.556	190	152
	2	7	0	.222	152	190
	2	7	0	.222	112	208
Central						
	5	4	0	.556	200	175
	5	4	0	.556	182	164
	4	5	0	.444	199	145
	4	5	0	.444	128	167
West						
	6	1	0	.889	186	91
	6	1	0	.889	240	153
	4	5	0	.444	125	129
	3	6	0	.333	170	241
	2	7	0	.222	140	219
AL CONFERENCE						
East						
	8	0	0	1.000	231	96
	5	3	0	.625	179	129
	5	4	0	.556	126	132
	4	5	0	.444	111	178
	3	6	0	.333	140	134
Central						
	6	3	0	.667	140	132
	4	5	0	.444	181	213
	4	5	0	.444	135	164
	2	7	0	.222	83	152
	0	9	0	.000	48	159
West						
	6	3	0	.667	213	95
	5	4	0	.556	90	62
	4	5	0	.444	114	134
	2	7	0	.222	169	212

nday's Results
ll, Buffalo 13.
s, Cleveland 31.
Detroit 6.
NY Jets 0.
ll, Philadelphia 14
New England 5.
10, Tampa Bay 0.
Kansas City 27.
n 24, Green Bay 0.
ns 10, New Orleans 7, OT.
ll, Cincinnati 14.
San Diego 14.
n, Houston 20.
Monday's Game
at Dallas.

In the game, Chuck Foreman scored three touchdowns on two 1-yard runs and a 6-yard pass from Tarkenton to give Minnesota a 21-10 third-quarter lead against Cincinnati.

Then with Tarkenton en route to the hospital, Kramer took over and the Vikings exploded for three more touchdowns in the fourth quarter. Kramer passed for six yards to Brent McClanahan for one touchdown, McClanahan ran five yards for another and Sammy Johnson dived one yard for another.

Cincinnati did its only scoring in the last three minutes of the first half on a 94-yard touchdown pass play from Anderson to Billy Brooks and a 23-yard field goal by Chris Bahr.

Raiders 34, Oilers 29

At Oakland, Ken Stabler completed 28 passes for 255 yards and two touchdowns and Willie Brown and Jack Tatum intercepted fourth-quarter passes by Dan Pastorini to lead Oakland to a 34-29 victory over Houston.

Stabler threw 11 yards to Dave Casper and 14 to Fred Biletnikoff to give Oakland a 17-16 halftime lead. He then directed the Raiders to two more touchdowns and a field goal.

Despite the defeat, Houston remained a game out of first in the tightly bunched AFC Central, while the Raiders scored their eighth victory against a loss to stay atop the AFC West.

Houston scored 16 of its points on Oakland mistakes while the Raiders got 13 on Oiler errors as the two clubs traded scores in the third quarter.

Tony Fritsch booted three field goals to pace Houston while Pastorini, intercepted four times, threw a 41-yard bomb to Ken Burrough and a 71-yarder to Billy Johnson.

The Oilers got their other TD on a 66-yard run by Zeke Moore after the defensive back recovered a fumble. The Raiders, in addition to Stabler's two TD throws scored on a 2-yard run by Mark Van Eeghen, a 3-yard run by Clarence Davis and two field goals by Errol Mann.

Broncos 17, Chargers 14

At San Diego, Craig Morton hit wide receiver Haven Moses with a pair of second-half touchdown passes, the second an 8-yarder on fourth-down with just 1:36 left, to rally Denver to a 17-14 victory over San Diego.

The winning touchdown was set up when cornerback Mike Williams was called for pass interference on the San Diego 30-yard line. Denver maneuvered to the Chargers' eight, then Morton found Moses open in the center of the end zone.

Denver, after trailing 14-3 at the half, came back in the third period when Morton hit Moses with a 33-yard scoring pass, reducing the Chargers' lead to 14-10.

San Diego had taken an early 7-0 first-quarter lead when defensive end Fred Dean returned at Denver fumble 11 yards for a touchdown. Dean had forced the fumble when he tackled Denver's Lonnie Perrin for a 5-yard loss at the Broncos' 15-yard line.

A second-period scoring pass of 32 yards from running back Joe Washington to Charlie Joiner gave San Diego a 14-3 halftime lead. The option play caught the Bronco defense by surprise and Joiner was wide open on the 4-yard line.

The only Denver score in the first half was Jim Turner's 35-yard field goal.

Giants 16, Buccaneers 6

At Tampa, Fla., Bob Hammond scored from two yards out and Joe Danelo kicked a 42-yard field goal as New York took advantage of Tampa Bay miscues to deal the Buccaneers their 23d straight loss, 10-0.

The Giants were handed the ball on the Tampa Bay 1-yard line in the first period when the snap from center on a punt attempt sailed high over the head of the Bucs' Dave Green. Larry Csonka lost one yard and then Hammond went off right tackle to score. Danelo kicked the extra point.

The Buccaneers threatened seven times, twice driving to the Giant two, but were unable to score.

Bears 28, Chiefs 27

At Chicago, Bob Avellini threw a 37-yard scoring pass to Greg Latta with three seconds to play to rally Chicago to a 28-27 victory over Kansas City.

The Bears seemed headed for defeat with 24 seconds to play when Ed Podolak ran 14 yards for a go-ahead touchdown for the Chiefs. But after Brian Baschnagel returned the kickoff 21 yards to the Bears' 43, Avellini hit Robin Earl with a 20-yard pass before connecting with Latta for the TD.

Bob Thomas, who earlier had missed two field goal attempts inside the 40, booted the game-winning extra point.

Podolak's run capped a 56-yard drive by the Chiefs in nine plays which consumed 1:38. It came after Walter Payton's 15-yard run for his third touchdown of the game gave the Bears a 21-10 lead with 2:02 remaining.

Payton, who became the first running back to exceed 1,000 yards this season, carried the ball 33 times and gained 192 yards for 1,129 yards in nine games.

49ers 10, Saints 7

At New Orleans, Ray Wersching, who missed two field goals earlier in the game, came back with 6:33 gone in overtime to kick a winning 33-yarder and give San Francisco a 10-7 victory over New Orleans.

Wersching's field goal came on San Francisco's first possession of the extra period.

New Orleans won the toss and elected to receive at the start of overtime, but was forced to punt after three downs. Tom Blanchard, the NFL's leading punter, got off only a 28-yard kick to give the 49ers good field position at their own 41.

Rams 24, Packers 6

At Milwaukee, Los Angeles used a solid ground game and the passing of Pat Haden to take a 17-0 halftime lead, then coasted to a 24-6 victory over Green Bay.

Los Angeles scored on runs of two yards by Lawrence McCutcheon and one yard by Wendell Tyler, Haden's six-yard pass to Terry Nelson and Rafael Septien's 32-yard field goal.

Green Bay's only score came on Lynn Dickey's 65-yard pass to Steve Odom.

The Rams broke open the game by scoring three times in the first 11 minutes of the second quarter.



United Press International.

Fran Tarkenton is wheeled on stretcher to ambulance.

Americans Tiptoe Into Europe

Junior Soccer Team Seeks Experience

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 14 (IHT).—When the U.S. national junior soccer team arrived here for the seventh European juniors tournament, it was the great unknown. No one in Europe knew what to expect. The eight-day invitational tournament opened Saturday night with the Americans facing the Russians, who happen to be the reigning world juniors champions. The Americans held their own through the first half, giving up only one goal, but U.S. soccer lacks, by European standards, the sophistication to launch an attack and the U.S. team fell apart in the second half, losing 5-0.

Until this year, the eight participants in the tournament had always come from Europe, but because of the interest in soccer in the United States, the tournament organizers felt an American showing was merited. And for the Americans, experience is really what this tournament is all about.

"This is the first time an American team has ever been in a European soccer tournament,' the team's coach, Walter Chyzowych, said. He is also the U.S. national soccer coach for World Cup, Olympic and Pan American Games. "If soccer is to develop in the United States, then our players must know how well they compete,' he said. "It's one thing for a boy to sit home in Philadelphia and say he's the best in town. It's quite another for him to come here and measure his talents against the best from Russia, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Sure it's nice to win, but for us in this context, it's vitally important to be here, to be playing, to find out where we stand and where we need improvement."

There have been U.S. soccer teams at Olympic Games, generating almost no excitement, and until three years ago, the only U.S. soccer claim to fame was marked in 1950 when the U.S. beat a British team, 1-0, in a World Cup preliminary match. It got some back-page press in the football-baseball-basketball-minded States, but made front pages in England, where the U.S. victory was considered a British disaster. Then in 1974, the Brazilian star Pele signed to play with the New York Cosmos, and soccer is now being called the fastest-growing sport in America.

"One of the beauties of the game is that size is not important," said Gene Edwards, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation. "To play U.S. football you have to be big. To play basketball, you have to be tall. To play soccer, you only have to learn the techniques of the game."

Another attraction is that it costs nearly nothing to play. Unlike football, where outfitting expenses run high, soccer teams can operate at about a tenth the cost, Edwards said. Based on that, some U.S. schools have recently dropped their football programs in favor of soccer.—Marquette University in Milwaukee being one of the better-known converts.

Soccer has been played in the United States since the late 1890s, although interest has never run as high as it is now. The professional soccer team Minnesota Kicks averaged 34,000 spectators a game this season. Baseball's Minnesota Twins didn't count half that. The New York Cosmos hold the attendance record—more than 77,000 fans showed up at one of their matches this year.

This fall, the U.S. national soccer team went on tour throughout Central and South America, where soccer is king. After having played three matches with a visiting team from China, beating the Chinese twice, with one tie, the Americans took on Equador, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Salvador and Mexico. They come home with a 5-3-1 record. Later this month, a U.S girls soccer team is travelling to Cuba for a series of games. There has also been talk of a U.S. national team tour in Europe early next year.

"I think we're a generation away from fielding world-class soccer teams," Chyzowych said. "The kids who are playing today will be the barroom expert of tomorrow. They'll want to see good soccer because they played the game. The sport grows with the audience for it, just as the audience grows with the quality of the sport. Out of the 156 nations represented in the International Soccer Federation, America could field a team that might rate somewhere around 35th to 40th. What we're shooting for is to be in the top 10 within the next few years."

In the meantime, 16 young Americans have made the country's entry into the rather holy world of European soccer. The rules here stipulate that players must be under 18 years of age, but most of these Americans are under 17. And the reason for it is fairly subtle. The next Junior World Cup finals will be held in 1979 and there players must be under 19. It means that this team could well be the same one to go to those games. By that time, with tournament experience like this behind them and if people like Edwards and Chyzowych are correct in their expectations, U.S. soccer will be anything but an unknown quantity.



Jeffrey Robinson.

Two players and coach Walter Chyzowych, right, watch loss to Russians.

Notre Dame May Be Choosy With Bowls

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Notre Dame is probably the only university in football that could ask for a delay before accepting a bowl bid and still get the bowl of its choice when all the pieces finally fall into place.

Executives at the nation's most prestigious football college may decide this week to ask for a postponement of their bowl decision when the Cotton and Sugar Bowls proffer bids Saturday afternoon in South Bend, Ind., home of the Fighting Irish.

Once-beaten Notre Dame, ranked No. 5 in the nation in the coaches' poll, strengthened its position with a come-from-behind 21-17 victory over Clemson on Saturday. Texas, ranked No. 1, remained unbeaten and untied with an easy 44-14 triumph over Texas Christian. Alabama, No. 2, routed Miami of Florida, 38-0, for a 9-1 won-lost record.

Notre Dame can accept a bid Saturday from the Cotton Bowl or elect to meet Alabama in the Sugar Bowl. The trouble is that Notre Dame will not be certain on Saturday that Texas will get to the Cotton Bowl.

The Irish want to play the highest-ranked opponent possible in a bowl game because they feel that victory over such a team would give them the "national championship," No. 1 ranking at the end of the season.

Easy Opponents

In their games this Saturday, Notre Dame is expected to handle Air Force, and Texas to beat Baylor, easily. However, Texas plays Texas A and M the following week, and if the Longhorns lose they will no longer be ranked No. 1 and might not get the Cotton Bowl's host role, which goes to the Southwest Athletic Conference Champions. Notre Dame in that case would be better off going to the Sugar Bowl, against Alabama, which would probably be No. 1 in the nation in case of Texas losing a game.

The Irish would throw an interesting monkey wrench into the whole scene if they delayed. Would the bowls put up with a delay? Would the bowls, particularly the Sugar, hang fire before selecting a team?

There are other problems in the bowl-picking scene, and nothing was cleared up Saturday, as all the teams in the running won as expected. In fact, the top 10 teams in the coaches' ranking, compiled by United Press International, outscored their 10 opponents by a total count of 402-119.

Penn State, which trounced Temple, 44-7, is hoping for an Orange Bowl bid on its idle day Saturday. Pitt, which trounced Army, 52-26, is hoping that the Orange Bowl will wait until Pitt and Penn State meet Nov. 26. Each of these Eastern powers has only one loss, although Pitt has one tie and Penn State is ranked one notch above Pitt in both the UPI and Associated Press polls.

Arkansas, in turn, is a notch above Penn State in each poll and may get the Orange Bowl bid.

Notre Dame and the bowls could solve it all by waiting until the season is over so the best games can be arranged. This is not likely to happen.

L.A. Aide Seeks Vote on Olympics

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (UPI). —The voters should have an opportunity to forbid the city government to spend any money to stage the 1984 Olympic Games, according to City Councilman Ernani Bernardi.

Bernardi said he will try to put a proposal on the ballot in the election next June, which, if passed, would write such a ban into the City Charter.

Mayor Tom Bradley and the committee pushing to obtain the Games have promised "Spartan, no-frills Games" that will cost the city's taxpayers nothing. Gov. Edmund Brown jr. has promised that "not a penny" of state money will be spent on the Games.

But Bernardi noted that the mayor and the governor may be out of office by 1984.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Boston 3, Cleveland 1 (Wensink, Middleton 2; Crombeen).
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 0 (Lonsberry, Barber, Jim Watson).
Atlanta 5, New York Rangers 2 (Clement, Lalonde, Houston, Simpson 2; Tkaczuk, Murloch).
Pittsburgh 3, Buffalo 3 (Chapman, Blanchin, Larouche; Ramsay, Robert, Gare).
N.Y. Islanders 6, Washington 0 (Trottier, Harris, Bossy 2, Henning, Gillies).
Montreal 3, Chicago 2 (Lapointe 2, Cournoyer; Boldirev, Russell).



AP.

Gordon Banks
. . as Stoke City goalie.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	7	5	.583	—
Philadelphia	6	5	.545	1/2
Buffalo	6	6	.500	1
Boston	3	8	.273	3 1/2
New Jersey	2	9	.182	4 1/2
Central Division				
Atlanta	6	3	.727	—
Cleveland	6	3	.727	—
San Antonio	5	6	.571	1 1/2
Houston	5	6	.500	2 1/2
New Orleans	5	7	.462	3
Washington	4	6	.400	3 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Denver	6	5	.615	—
Detroit	6	5	.545	1
Chicago	7	8	.538	1
Milwaukee	5	6	.500	1 1/2
Kansas City	5	8	.429	2 1/2
Indiana	3	8	.273	4
Pacific Division				
Portland	9	2	.818	—
Phoenix	6	5	.545	3
Golden State	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Los Angeles	6	6	.500	3 1/2
Seattle	4	10	.286	6 1/2

Sunday's Games

Boston 127, Milwaukee 119 (White 21, Wicks 19; Johnson 19, Meyers 18).
Detroit 104, Washington 102 (Money 26, Douglas 23; Hayes 20, Chenier 18).
Seattle 117, New Orleans 83 (Webster 20, Brown 20, Williams 20; Maravich 32, Kelley 12).
Los Angeles 97, Golden State 95 (Wilkes 20, Edwards 15; Parish 21, Smith 20).
Phoenix 106, Indiana 107 (Lee 24, Westphal 23; Williamson 34, Dantley 27).

CFL Playoffs

Saturday's Game

Western Conference Semifinal
British Columbia 33, Winnipeg 32.

Sunday's Game

Eastern Conference Semifinal
Ottawa 21, Toronto 16.

WHA Result

Sunday's Game

Cincinnati 3, Winnipeg 2 (Dudley, Ledue, Stoughton; Hull, Labraaten).

England's Onetime Great Goalie Makes Comeback in Florida

By Fred Lief

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—At 37 most soccer players have put their athletic careers in a trophy case. But Gordon Banks is not quite ready for that.

"There's this goalie in Mexico who played until he was 42 years old," he said, "so maybe I've got a few years left."

Banks is often thought of as the greatest goalkeeper in soccer history. He has played on two of England's World Cup teams and been inducted into the Order of the British Empire.

He is from the grimy northern England steel town of Sheffield and has lost none of his accent. But where do you find him now? Against a sunswept backdrop of palm trees and blue skies—on the brochure cover of the Fort Lauderdale Strikers of the North American Soccer League. He looks for all the world like a beachcomber who just rolled off the surf.

An Unlikely Stage

Fort Lauderdale seems an unlikely stage for one of soccer's most gifted performers.

Banks, who this year completed his first season with the Strikers, has played in 73 international games for England—a record for a goalkeeper—along with 511 English League appearances. In 1972 he was named England's player of the year.

Banks was one of the most successful goalies in the NASL this year, helping the Strikers to first place in the league's East Division.

Having competed in the 1966 and 1970 World Cups, Banks will serve as a closed-circuit television commentator for Wednesday's qualifying cup game between England and Italy. Italy's Giorgio Chinaglia, of the New York Cosmos, will handle the color from London.

The game will be televised at 13 sites across North America.

Although Banks will be in New York for the closed-circuit commentary, the feeling of being at Wembley is not easily forgotten.

"There's such a feeling of pride when you go out there and put on an English shirt," he said. "When you're selected to play for your country you really want to go out there and play with all your heart and do well."

Banks always had the pride and the talent and the 1970 World Cup game versus Brazil in Guadalajara was the perfect example.

Early in the game, Brazil's legendary Pele headed a shot for what appeared a certain goal. Banks jumped—"like a salmon leaping for the falls," in Pele's words—and scooped the ball over the crossbar.

Pele, who has tormented his share of goalies through the years, stood and applauded, saying later it was the most remarkable save he had ever seen.

But what is perhaps most remarkable of all is the comeback Banks made following a car accident in 1973 when he lost practically all sight in one eye.

He was playing for Leicester City in the First Division at the time and was the country's No. 1 goalkeeper.

After the car crash, he quit soccer and coached another First Division club before joining the Strikers in 1977.

At Fort Lauderdale, Banks's presence has not been lost on his teammates.

"For any goalkeeper to have the privilege of playing behind and learning from Gordon Banks," says backup goalie Van Taylor, "is the greatest thing that could happen... He's been my idol since I began in soccer."



Associated Press.

Six of the Italian Davis Cup team jog in Sydney park in training for cup finals with against Australia. From left are Paolo Bertolucci, Corrado Barazzutti, Adriano Panatta and Antoni Zugarelli. Italians arrived early to practice on grass.

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Art Buchwald

Down With Imports

WASHINGTON.—Randolph Habermeyer, chief lobbyist for the American Hot and Cold Steel Co., was awakened by his Swiss-made computer alarm clock. He got up and turned on his Sony television set to hear the news.



Buchwald

Then he showered and shaved with the new electric razor his wife had bought which said "Made in Germany."

He then started dressing. Since he was going to testify in front of a congressional committee he selected his suit carefully, deciding on an imported Pierre Cardin pin-stripe. He also chose a conservative silk tie that came from Thailand. Finally he put on his Italian-made Gucci shoes. He filled his Paris-made Hermès briefcase with all the papers he would need for his testimony.

* * *

It was raining so he grabbed his trench coat. It was his favorite coat, and he was amazed that the Spanish, of all people, could manufacture trench coats at a third the price of the American ones.

Habermeyer kissed his wife good-bye and got into his Mercedes-Benz to drive from Potomac to the Capitol. In the Mercedes he had a phone, which had been made in Taiwan, and he called his office to dictate several messages to his secretary on a German-made Grundig machine.

He also had a pocket-size Dutch-made Philips recorder in the car to remind him of things he wanted to do the next day.

Suddenly he looked at his gas gauge and realized he was short of gas. He stopped at a BP (British Petroleum) station and filled up the tank.

Habermeyer was listening to his radio as he drove along. They were advertising a new "Star Wars" rocket ship from Hong Kong. He made a note to buy one for his son for Christmas.

The next commercial had to do with a French Cuisinart blender. Habermeyer decided to get one for his wife because she had said they were still the best on the market.

As he was driving along he realized he had time to buy some cigars. Since Cuban ones were still not on the market, he favored the ones made in the Canary Islands.

The clerk was pushing a new cigar that had been manufactured in the Philippines, but Habermeyer said he'd stick with his Flamencos.

He also bought a throwaway lighter made in South Korea.

Then he got back into his Mercedes and drove up to the Hill.

Before going to the committee room to testify, he dropped off to see a congressman friend and gave him a box of Swiss chocolates that one of the people from the company had brought back on a recent trip. The lobbyist knew the congressman had a sweet tooth, and he couldn't think of a better gift to give him.

* * *

Finally Habermeyer went to the committee room to testify. He was the second witness. He sat at the table, took out his prepared statement and began to read.

"On behalf of the American Hot and Cold Steel Co., as well as all American steel companies, I am raising my voice in angry protest over the flagrant dumping of foreign steel in this country. Mr. Chairman, this committee must decide whether we will permit the importation of foreign steel at the price of sacrificing American jobs and doing mortal damage to the American economy.

"The time has come for us to say, 'Enough is enough.' We cannot survive when we have to compete with the labor costs of other nations. It is your patriotic duty to see that the United States is protected from the flooding of foreign imports which I, as an American citizen, find despicable. . ."

Habermeyer took 30 minutes to read his statement and then looked at his Japanese Seiko watch and realized his time was up.

Lenin Tomb Repairs

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (Reuters). —The Lenin mausoleum on Red Square will close from tomorrow until Jan. 15 for repairs, officials said yesterday.

Pasternak's Mistress Recounts Their Life

By Douglas Stanglin

MOSCOW (UPI).—Boris Pasternak's dark eyes stare down from a photograph in Olga Ivinskaya's cramped two-room apartment.

It is 17 years since the poet's death, but his presence is everywhere.

Snapshots and clippings are piled on her desk or stuck to the bookcase.

Now—as during their 14 turbulent years together—their lives remain entwined.

Olga Ivinskaya, 62, was Pasternak's companion and mistress—the woman after whom he patterned the memorable character Lara in his internationally acclaimed novel, "Dr. Zhivago."

"It's not only that I slept with Boris Leonidovich, I was his right hand," she said. "I knew his thoughts, his deeds, his plans."

She also shared his agony in the international furor created by the publication abroad in 1956 of "Dr. Zhivago," which was denounced by the Soviet Union's official Union of Writers.

After he won the Nobel Prize, Pasternak was forced to choose between accepting the award in Stockholm and never returning home or renouncing it. Under immense pressure, he chose the latter.

Mrs. Ivinskaya said the venomous attacks on Pasternak scarred his memory, and forced her to write her memoirs.

"I had no other way out," she said. "I did what I had to do."

She said she did not intend for her manuscript to be published abroad, but that through friends who had read copies of it, the book turned up in the West. It will be published in February.

She said she did not want to stir up "noise"—she just wanted to tell the truth.

Asked if she fears repercussions, Mrs. Ivinskaya said quietly: "Everything is possible."

Sipping Bulgarian wine, Mrs. Ivinskaya swept the air with her hands as she talked, saying editors at the Soviet magazine Novy Mir held Pasternak's controversial "Zhivago" manuscript for seven months without acting on it.

"They were saying to me that they won't be able to publish all of it, but parts of it in segments," she said.

The Soviet Communist party Central Committee seemed to favor the book, she said, but the Union of Writers wanted to ban it.

She said there was a "struggle for priority" and that "Zhivago" came very close to being published.

"They even made arrangements for a contract to the state publishing house, but then they demanded deletions," she said.

Mrs. Ivinskaya said months passed and nothing happened. Then Pasternak took a gamble.

"I recall him meeting me at the railway station," she said. "Very guiltily, he said he had given the novel to an Italian [publisher] and I knew already what it smelled of.

"I rushed to get it back, but I couldn't," she said. She added that the publisher told Pasternak he would "stay in the shadow" for a year and give Soviet authorities a chance to publish it.

But when it became known the novel was in the hands of a foreign publisher, the editors of Novy Mir hastily wrote a letter rejecting the manuscript, Mrs. Ivinskaya said.

In that letter, written in 1958, the magazine editors attacked Pasternak for political comments expressed by several characters in the book. They referred to the central character—Yuri Zhivago—as having "egocentric views."

The letter criticized the novel at one point because "neither [the character] Alexander Alexandrovich, nor Zhivago have the least trace of a sense of duty to the Revolution or to the people."

Mrs. Ivinskaya said the reaction "had nothing to do with the very gist of the novel."

She said the thoughts of secondary characters could have been held by anyone during the upheaval of the 1917 Revolution "but all of them were ascribed to the author and they were saying this was his political credo.

"He didn't plan [the book] as a challenge and was very reluctant to take part in any political life. He kept saying it, but you know that people who keep saying that they don't want to get involved in politics—do it all around themselves.

"Willy-nilly, we became the heroes of a certain political situation," Mrs. Ivinskaya said.

But the uproar scared her and—in turn—scared Pasternak.

"It was I who got frightened," she said. "Let my faults be my faults. In the situation in which Pasternak would have behaved better and in a nicer way, I interfered."

She said she pressured him to try to get the book back.

"Then followed the line of those people who wanted to force Boris to reject his novel. And, being afraid for his life, I did what they wanted me to."

In the harsh critique from Novy Mir, the editors said the Pasternak who wrote "Dr. Zhivago" was a different man from the beloved poet of earlier years.



AP.

Boris Pasternak

Mrs. Ivinskaya agrees. The years had changed him.

"It was the hard time of Stalinism," she said. "Many of his friends suffered. Life made him face such things and made him reconsider and think it over."

Mrs. Ivinskaya said that's why the characters in the book hold a vast array of political viewpoints.

Yuri Zhivago "was not trying to pose as a hero," she said. "That was the very essence of the book—that he is not a hero."

She said that since Pasternak's death, authorities have hinted they planned to publish a collection of the writer's works, including "Dr. Zhivago." But she called the talk "political smiles" and said nothing has ever come of it.

Pasternak's final years were spent in the writers' village of Peredelkino, a farming and weekend resort community of rolling hills and onion-domed churches 20 miles south of Moscow. Mrs. Ivinskaya and Irina, her daughter by an earlier marriage, also lived there.

Pasternak, who was also still living with his wife, maintained two households.

The feeling of isolation around Peredelkino is not unlike Varykino, the secluded, snow-covered summer home in the Urals where Zhivago and Lara spent their final winter together.

Pasternak's grave is in Peredelkino and Mrs. Ivinskaya says she often visits the hilly churchyard where he was buried in 1960.

She smiles when asked if there is any doubt Pasternak patterned Lara after her.

"Lara and I are not identical persons, naturally. But I think that some of the statements she makes are mine, and, of course, there's the lyrical situation."

PEOPLE: *Man Who Egged Quee Is Fined in London*

Bernard Morgan, who threw eggs at Queen Elizabeth's car Sunday as she was driving to a Remembrance Day service, paid a £50 fine for the deed Monday in London and was told by Magistrate Kenneth Harrington that he "must be a most unpleasant person." There's nothing in the criminal code which says that you can't throw an egg at a monarch, so Morgan was charged only with threatening behavior and "criminal damage to police uniforms"—his aim wasn't very good and some of the eggs meant for the Queen hit policemen. Morgan, 42, said that he meant no disrespect to the Queen but wanted to draw attention to what he alleged was an unfair conviction of his son four years ago. The son was sentenced to a term in a detention center for arson.



Mamie Eisenhow
... tur

* * *

Meanwhile, the Queen's eldest son, Prince Charles, celebrated h's 29th birthday Monday and spent the day quietly with friends in Yorkshire. He had been confined to bed during the weekend suffering from food poisoning at the end of a tour of Australia.

* * *

Mamie Eisenhower had a birthday, too—her 81st. She planned to observe it by visiting the Eisenhower Center and the grave of her late husband, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in Abilene, Kan. Last year, Mrs. Eisenhower began visiting the grave on her birthday, rather than on the former president's birthday. On that day, Oct. 14, the Army lays wreaths at the grave inside a chapel at the center. "She doesn't like the crowds anymore," said Edna Eisenhower, 86, widow of Eisenhower's late brother, Roy. A small party was planned for Mrs. Eisenhower at a country club.

* * *

Gale-force winds and torrential rain Monday forced a change in Lillian Carter's travel plans—and left another Irish town all dressed up with no one to greet. Mrs. Carter had been scheduled to travel 70 miles south of Dublin to Kilkenny for lunch with Mayor Margaret Tynan and a Kilkenny Castle. She wa meet local dignitaries f Wexford town of New Ro had been hoaxed Satur sprucing itself up for "t with the mother of the U ident. But Mrs. Carte host, Dublin lawyer Ti canceled all outings after blew up with weather sounding even nastier.

* * *

Sandy Allen, the worle living woman, has finally g owing and Brian Bea ing a motorized tricycle 1,298 miles on one g gasoline. So says the l tion of the Guiness Records. The new edi updated, replaced or revi 35 per cent of its entire is due to records being trees growing higher, m growing longer, the effect flation and the now population explosion—in t restlessness of man in or just measuring thing and beyond the earth," th publishers said. Sandy of Shelbyville, Ind., ha stopped growing at 7 fe inches. Brian Beattie what the publishers c ultimate in petrol econ Cheshire, England, on J this year.

—SAMUEL JU

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